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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Defends Finances
U. S. Could Stand More Debt
Spending Peak Is Now Past
'Un-American' Dole Is Ended
Britain-France Hold Italy
Pan Am Is Ready for Any Air

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in a careful speech in Atlanta attempts a powerful defense on the financial side of his Administration. He declares that the United States has passed the peak of appropriations and that its increasing revenues even without new taxes assure a decreasing deficit. He admits a national debt which he ran up from $21,000,000,000 in March, 1933, to $29,500,000,000 at the present, but says that during the bank crisis in 1933 leading American financiers assured him that the country could safely stand a public debt of from $55,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000. These figures make Wall Street shake a doubtful head. The President declares direct relief was necessary to ward off actual starvation and that crop control and even social security were indispensable—The President makes a showing of standing firmly on a record such as no other American Chief Executive ever made.

* * *

On top of his defense of his financial administration, President Roosevelt declares that the federal dole is ended. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration created by Congress in May, 1933, is shutting up shop after distributing $3,694,000,000 to the needy through the states. During three months Washington has gradually been weaning the states from the so-called "un-American" dole. All unemployables have been turned back to their states for support. The employables to the extent of 3,125,000 have been given jobs on work-relief projects. The President prepares for the appraisal of his course which the election year is already beginning to make—Straight thinking and straight speaking will be most admirable qualities in the average American during months of debate to come.

* * *

Geneva draws satisfaction from a Franco-British solidarity on the Italo-Ethiopian issue which leaves all speculation or mischance behind. There is definite confirmation that the French Government has warned Italy very plainly that any attack on the British Mediterranean fleet or British forces by pressure of sanctions would find France instantly on Britain's side. The League is gratified also by Germany's statement that three more years are required to fulfill its agricultural policy and that it does not expect to embark on any adventure growing out of the present Italian situation. Its professed highest aim is assuring—Germany says it is eager to maintain good relations with Britain and France, having no quarrel with either one.

* * *

Geneva holds that the League cannot afford to take a position with Italy which would seem to lag behind that of the United States. A definite peace move toward Italy is therefore expected immediately, with the cutting off of Premier Mussolini's all-important oil supply during December unless he capitulates to what are regarded as fair demands. The Monitor is advised that there will be neither dramatic suddenness in the peace-making nor dangerous developments which would bring complications to Europe. It is believed that Mussolini can still find opportunities to terminate the war and save his face—In spite of recent loud talk from Rome, Europe sees no prospect of any general war.

* * *

Pan American Airways has proved that round-the-world aviation by a single corporation is an entirely practical undertaking. In fact, the great flight of the China Clipper from San Francisco to Manila in 60 hours, arriving 3 minutes ahead of schedule, is declared to have proved feasible almost any round-the-world transport flying that might be mentioned. The China Clipper's four engines used only 60 per cent of their 800 horsepower except at the take-offs. An average speed of 143 miles an hour was maintained, 1000 miles of fog in mid ocean making no difference at all. With many new transports and one lot of seven new ones building at a cost of $1,000,000 each, Pan American's position is plain—It is ready to fly anywhere in the world to which passengers are ready regularly to buy tickets.

* * *

Pan American Airways has solved every problem that could beset an airline around the north Atlantic from New York to London. The Anglo-American line will come into quick operation whenever necessary political and geographical concessions are made to the company. The hop to the Orient was simple, since Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam, the intermediate station islands, are all under the American flag. Since 1931 Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical advisor, has been eager to set up the north Atlantic route he and Anne Lindbergh surveyed, but first the cooperation of Labrador, Greenland and Iceland must be secured. Surely consentment must now come soon—How can opposition long resist these astounding flights to Manila, doing in three days what the best steamers do in 21?

Curb on Child Labor Sought As Increase in Exploitation Is Reported Since End of NRA

Elimination Impossible Without Backing of Law, Report Declares—Survey Shows Growth of Practice Is Nationwide

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The industrial exploitation of children in the United States is back to its prevalence of three years ago since the United States Supreme Court invalidated the National Recovery Act with its safeguards against child labor abuses, the National Child Labor Committee states in its annual report made public here today.

The facts demonstrate conclusively the difficulty of trying to limit or eliminate child labor without the backing of law, the committee asserts. It appeals for a plan, national in scope, such as is embodied in the proposed twenty-second amendment, which would give Congress the power to legislate on the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Figures Show Increase

Issued through its secretary, Courtenay Dinwiddie, the report gives figures purporting to show that the elimination of child labor in most of the principal industries through new-deal legislation has been virtually checked by the high court's ruling and that the trend is now toward re-employment of children.

Today's "disturbing signs" stretch from coast to coast, the report continues, with the California Assembly calling attention to the employment of "many thousands of school children" in that State in violation of the school laws; with North Carolina reporting an increase in child labor, 77 per cent of which is in the textile mills; with New York City issuing 1428 full-time work permits to 14 and 15-year-old children, as compared with 300 in 1934 and with 14-year-old children working in New Jersey silk mills for from $4 to $7 a week.

For the first time there are laws on the statute books of five states to make 16 years the minimum age for employment as the result of agitation during the last three years, it continues. It recalls that in the last quarter of 1933 "not a single work permit was issued to a child under 16 in Alabama or in a number of industrial cities, including Fall River, New Bedford, Jersey City, Hoboken, Camden, Buffalo and Allentown, Penna., the city where only a few months before hundreds of child shirt-workers had gone on strike."

Economic Weakness

The report labels child labor as an "anachronism on our industrial life," declaring that the gainful employment of nearly 1,000,000 children of 15 years or under during the expiring years of the recent era of business expansion pointed directly to one of "the weakest spots in our defenses against an economic breakdown."

"Rightfully interpreted," it continues, "this exploitation of children without a shadow of necessity was an evidence of unsoundness at the very core of our shiny apple of prosperity.

"With 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 adult breadwinners out of employment, children were being snatched from school at the earliest age permitted by law, put to work at starvation wages, actually replacing adults in many cases.

Federal Dole Ends After Paying Out Of $3,694,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—So far as the Federal Government is concerned the "dole" is ended.

Harry L. Hopkins, FERA and WPA administrator, has announced that all states and territories have been given their last allotments for direct relief. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration, created by Congress in May 1933, is closing up shop after distributing a grand total of $3,694,000,000 to the needy through state governments. From now on the Federal Government will use jobs as the medium of furnishing relief.

The Federal Government has been gradually cutting off the states from the oft-termed "un-American" dole for the last three months. First to go were Alabama and Wyoming, which were told on Sept. 1 that their local governments must assume the care of all the needy not employed either in private employment or on federal work relief jobs.

Ended in 22 Other States

Last to be severed from the federal purse was a list of 22 states including California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Misouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Montana, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt announced last summer that the dole would be ended by Nov. 1, but the delay in getting the $4,000,000,000 federal works program underway made it necessary to postpone this goal to Dec. 1.

In his address at Atlanta yesterday, the President reported that the aim of putting 3,500,000 needy to work had been practically fulfilled. On last Wednesday, he said, 3,125,000 jobless persons had been given employment on work-relief projects. The other 375,000 have been ordered to report to work on projects under way or ready to be started.

Works Program Speeded

The works program has been considerably accelerated in the last month. On Nov. 1 the halfway mark to the 3,500,000 goal had just been met. Each day of November, local governments received thousands of dollars for projects as they cleared the long process of investigation by the Comptroller General's office here and within a week's time had the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Roosevelt Gives G.O.P. Something To Worry About

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—President Roosevelt took the offensive in his Atlanta address, widened the breach between himself and "bankers and big business," and outlined not only his own policies for the past 2½ years, but the platform on which the coming re-election campaign is likely to be based.

These could be no question of the effectiveness of the address or of the old-time Roosevelt mastery of the art of persuasive radio appeal as his confident voice came ringing over the amplifiers. Republican leaders were quick to agree among themselves that the speech was a corrective for some of the overconfidence which the more volatile members of the party had exhibited.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was early in the field with a statement disputing the statistics offered by Mr. Roosevelt.

Wall Street Aroused

In Wall Street a stir was created by the Roosevelt charge that in the depths of the 1933 depression bankers who came to Washington had told him that the nation "could safely stand a national debt of between $55,000,000,000 and $70,000,000,000" as against the debt of under $30,000,000,000 actually run up. This was the most striking single incident in the address, and one which is likely to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Baldwin-Laval Parley Planned Before Oil Ban

Common Front on Reich Rearming Aim of Statesmen

New Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 30—Franco-British solidarity on the Italo-Ethiopian issue appeared today for the first time to be leaving the realm of empty phrases for a state of actual fact.

Definite confirmation is now available that the French Government warned Italy very plainly that any attack on British forces provoked by the pressure of sanctions would find France instantly on Britain's side.

Baldwin-Laval Talk Coming

This significant step is followed here today by soundings in favor of a Paris interview between Premier Pierre Laval of France and Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin of Britain before the Sanctions Committee meets Dec. 12.

The purpose of such a conversation would be to establish a firm Franco-British front, not only on the question of extending sanctions to include oil, coal and cotton, but on the issue of Germany's rearmament, over which France is deeply concerned.

Rome "Climbing Down"

Simultaneously it is urged here that the moment has come to press upon Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy the advantages of a compromise settlement, before the oil embargo is actually applied. Reports published here today from Rome indicate a definite "climbing down" as a result of France's solid stand with Britain, and opinions expressed in French diplomatic circles that the time is ripe for a final attempt at conciliation.

Experts Evolve Plan

The basis of these new negotiations is expected to be a project still being elaborated at the Quai d'Orsay by British and French experts, Maurice Peterson and Comte René de Saint-Quentin. Although no details to this project are yet available, it is believed to follow more or less closely the proposals made by the League's Conciliation Committee of Five, with certain modifications resulting from the Italian invasion.

Laval Gains by Vote

Premier Laval's new victory in the French Chamber yesterday by a vote of 324 for and 247 against has greatly strengthened his position and thus opened the way for these new negotiations. His vote of confidence was won on a question of his financial policy and economy decrees, and authorized him to continue his efforts to defend the franc. Nevertheless the debate that preceded the vote showed that striking progress has been made in the past few months by the partisans of devaluation, which for the first time was openly and ably advocated by speakers of several different political groups.

Geneva Believes Italy Ready for Peace Moves As Verbal Menace Fails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 30—The League of Nations cannot afford to lag behind the United States is the argument heard in the lobbies, and therefore unless there is a definite peace move immediately, cutting off Italy's

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Soviet Protests to Japan On New Boundary Incident

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Government has protested against the alleged appearance of Japanese vessels on the Amur, Ussuri and Sungari Rivers along the Soviet-Manchoukuo border.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The abrupt manner in which the Soviet Government terminated discussions concerning delimitation of the boundary between Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, is one of the most surprising moves made by Moscow in recent years. Difference of opinion between Russia and Japan concerning this boundary has been the cause of a series of border incidents in which patrols of both countries have clashed and mutually acrimonious feeling has been aroused.

In a memorandum dated Oct. 25, 1935, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, declared that recent incidents have arisen largely because of a lack of clarity regarding Soviet-Manchoukuo borders, and proposed prompt creation of a boundary commission "to define borders more clearly."

Limits Already Set

To this memorandum the Soviet Government replied on Nov. 5, 1935: "The borders between the Soviet Union and Manchoukuo are clearly defined by a series of treaties concluded in their time between Russia and China and by the maps attached to them. The obligatory power of these treaties upon Manchoukuo was proclaimed by the Government at the time of the formation of Manchoukuo."

This is a clear statement of the Soviet attitude. But the claims made in this statement are not substantiated by impartial authorities. Dr. P. M. Roxby, professor of geography at Liverpool University, wrote in his article on Manchuria in the Encyclopedia Britannica (1928).

"Originally a frontier territory, Manchuria has no well-defined limits and the international boundary follows in large measure the river courses of the Argun, Amur, Ussuri, Tumen and Yalu, which offer definite features but do not indicate zones of separation in the geographical sense. The lines of the Argun, Amur and Ussuri were adopted as

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Siberia-Manchoukuo Border
At Present the Changing Beds of Rivers Mark the Rather Indefinite Boundary Between Siberia and Manchoukuo

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The fifty-third installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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The Bible in Outline: Page 15

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They Stand for American Navy in London

Wide World **William Phillips**, Under-Secretary of State; **Norman H. Davis**, Ambassador-at-Large and Observer; **Admiral William H. Standley**, Chief, Bureau of Naval Operations

Three Members of American Delegation to London Naval Conference

Naval Conferees Of U. S. to Resist Japanese Parity

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD S. S. AQUITANIA, Nov. 30—American delegates to the London Naval Conference, called to meet on Dec. 9, sailed early today carrying in their portfolios final instructions from President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in effect forbidding any concessions to Japanese naval demands for parity.

Some difference of opinion within the State Department preceded the final draft of instructions and until the last moment there had been a possibility that the delegation would be authorized to bargain with the Japanese for a new naval understanding on some basis other than mere continuation of the present 5—3 ratio.

It is understood, however, that before the delegates, headed by Norman S. Davis, boarded the ship in New York last night it had been made quite clear from Washington that the Roosevelt Administration is committed definitely to preservation of the existing ratio between the British and American fleets and that it is prepared to maintain it by competitive building if necessary.

Think Best to Be Frank

When the inevitable Japanese demand for recognition of its right to naval parity with the United States and Britain is presented at the conference, the American delegates will be authorized to do nothing more than state that their Government is committed to the ratio and that Japanese naval construction above the treaty limits will be followed by American building. It would be necessary for the delegates to carry any suggested compromise involving

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Railroad to Help Santa With Nickel Rides for Children

It seems that only in a big city like Boston does Santa Claus put in a pre-Christmas appearance. It is true that promptly and early in the morning of Dec. 25 he accomplishes the wonderful feat of arriving everywhere in the world simultaneously, but until that happy hour the children of Boston have an advantage over the children of the gentle New England countryside . . . they can slip right up on Santa's knee and whisper what they want him to bring them a whole week, even two weeks, before Christmas.

Such a situation obviously isn't fair. It has presented itself as a problem before officials of the Boston & Maine Railroad. They have regarded all the possible answers and have decided that if they can't bring Santa to the country they can at least bring the children to Santa, and this they hope to do.

So to Washington today went formal request to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to carry, during the week from Dec. 15 to 21, all children between the ages of 5 and 12 round trip between any two points on its lines for a nickel. A child might ride, for instance, from a farm at the far reach of New Hampshire to Boston and back (500 miles) for 5 cents. The child, though, has to be accompanied by an adult paying full fare.

It wouldn't do, it is supposed, to turn hundreds of country children loose in the big city without someone to see that they got back on the train in time to hang up their stockings for Santa's arrival.

Mexican Air Line Resumed

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Aerovias Centrales Airline announced yesterday that it would resume regular airplane passenger service between this city and Los Angeles next Tuesday. Service was suspended two weeks ago, when the company announced it could not comply with a law requiring it to employ Mexican pilots exclusively. It was understood the Secretariat of Communications granted a brief time extension for the training of Mexican pilots.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 30

Bonus—Favorable Vote of Congress Predicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Congress would pass a bonus bill over presidential veto at the next session, according to a forecast by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader of the chamber. His comment was made as the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a letter to all chapters, warned members to be prepared for an Administration antibonus drive. The organization warned that Mr. Roosevelt intended to use the alternative of higher taxes as a weapon against the bonus.

Greece—Demerdjis Accepts Premiership

ATHENS (AP)—Constantine B. Demerdjis, law professor and former Minister of Naval Affairs, announced his acceptance of the Premiership under King George II, and formed a new Cabinet.

The appointment was generally considered a blow at former Premier Condylis, who split with King George over the question of amnesty for the many imprisoned Republicans and Liberals. If Mr. Demerdjis succeeds in forming a Cabinet, he is expected to sign measures granting a wide amnesty, dissolving the National Assembly and ordering new elections.

Potato—Package and Stamp Law Goes Into Effect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The much-criticized Warren potato law, providing that all potatoes hereafter removed from the ground and offered for sale must be packaged and bear federal stamps, goes into effect at midnight tonight, despite the fact that the crop has already been sharply curtailed by early freezing.

Clipper—Prepares Return Flight From Manila

MANILA (AP)—Uncle Sam's transpacific air-mail fliers groomed their China Clipper for a return flight on Dec. 2, while Manila still celebrated their history-making arrival.

At a luncheon party, Capt. Edwin C. Musick, master of the Clipper, said the 60-hour flying time of the transpacific air-mail service could be greatly reduced.

Washington — Stamp collectors' mail that took only five days to cross the Pacific Ocean, will not reach addresses in the United States for a month. The Post Office Department said letters carried west on the China Clipper would be forwarded from Manila, Guam and Honolulu by "regular mail"—by steamship and train. The fastest steamship takes 18 days more for its passage than the air Clipper.

Air Links—Italy to Connect Provinces

ROME (AP)—Italian intercolonial air service will begin Dec. 3 to put Rome within four days of Asmara, Eritrea, and within one week of Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland—all by Italian planes. Hitherto, it was necessary to fly by British planes for part of these routes to East Africa.

Hitler—Bars Collective Security Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Reichsfuhrer Hitler reiterated that Germany would remain apart from the collective security system, and will depend for safety on its own force of arms.

"The German people," he said to the largest indoor audience he ever addressed, in the new Deutschland Hall, "will provide their own protection. We will rely on our own power—not that of the League of Nations."

This was his only reference to foreign policy, the bulk of the speech being a jovial "spoofing" of the mammoth audience—a side of Herr Hitler not frequently revealed on the platform.

Reich—Church Control Tightened

BERLIN—Government authorities ordered the seizure of funds of the Protestant Confessional Synod, according to the Associated Press. Director of Church Affairs Kerrl is thought to be forcing the hand of the Protestant leaders, whom he ordered to submit to his church committee or have the Synod dissolved forcibly on Monday.

Meanwhile, secret police arrested a Roman Catholic vicar and a priest in the Wuerzburg bishopric. Roman Catholic spokesmen had been expecting further arrests after the seizure of papers from the Berlin Bishop's palace.

Zeppelin—Germany at Work on Third 'Giant'

BERLIN (AP)—Germany is building a third giant Zeppelin. The new ship, which is already under construction, will be called the LZ 130, it was officially announced. It will be a sister ship to the LZ 129, which will soon be ready for service.

Sanctions—Italy Assumes More Moderate Tone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The sudden hardening of the Anglo-French military front against any desperate act of Italy, following an oil embargo, appeared to have jolted Italy into more moderation Rumors that Italy would answer an oil sanction with war could not be traced to any authoritative quarters. It was carefully stated by an Italian spokesman that Premier Mussolini would regard the oil embargoes as a military measure, but that this implied nothing as to the Italian answer. Many Italians believe that answer would amount only to severing of diplomatic relations with the more important sanctionist nations, and withdrawal from the League.

Hopes for a settlement are, therefore, reviving in the perennially optimistic Laval circles.

Paris — Premier Laval and Prime Minister Baldwin may meet to discuss the oil sanction and a possible understanding with Germany, at some time before Dec. 12, when the League Sanctions Committee meets.

Anglo-French move effective: Page 1.

Italy—Troops Move Affects Libya Only

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—It is disclosed that the secret troop movements reported in the last few days here refer exclusively to Libya. The fact it has been thought necessary to reinforce the garrison already in Libya is taken to show the seriousness with which Il Duce regards the threat to impose an embargo on exports of oil, coal and other products.

Today's Cabinet meeting, the Monitor is informed, was devoted to internal matters. The business transacted was said to be mainly of minor character. It included a measure designed to tighten up the Committee

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Special Board On New Taxes Writes Report

'Soak-the-Rich' Proposal and Sales Tax Among Plans Before Commission

Boston Today—*also sees*—President Angell of Yale join Harvard's Conant in deciding that something must be done about college football overemphasis — Two-way radio at low cost assured Boston police—Relief recipient's children get free music education — Once proud Byrd antarctic husky advertise food in hot department store pen.

***Taxation*—Special Board Meets at State House**

Behind tightly closed doors, the special commission appointed by the legislature to look into the matter of taxes, met at the State House today and debated just what its proposals will be. Some rather drastic changes were under discussion, unofficial soundings disclosed.

A "soak the rich" program was known to be under consideration. Under this plan stocks and bonds would be taxed on the basis of value rather than income. There is said to be strong Democratic support for such a plan and Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the commission, is expected to lead a strong fight for the proposal.

Such a measure would be designed to relieve the load on real estate taxes. There is growing conviction that property taxes must be scaled downward and there are few imposts which promise to add sufficient new funds to off-set and material reduction in real estate levies.

There is some support for a bill to increase the State's share of horse and dog racing receipts, but this would hardly produce enough to help.

The retail sales tax, it is generally accepted would raise a large revenue, but there is strong opposition to this form of taxation.

***Football*—Angell Adds To Conant's Appraisal**

To appraisals of modern college football Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, has added what Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, left unsaid last spring when he announced that Harvard football would be supported by an endowment fund. In the official program for today's Yale-Princeton game Dr. Angell flatly charges that many colleges have gone into football as a big business. The virtual hiring of brilliant athletes to boost gate receipts, and promote the reputation of the school, increase graduate loyalty and attract new students, is largely blamed on reduced school incomes by Dr. Angell.

Last April 11, Dr. Conant announced that Harvard would turn its venerable back on football gate receipts. He did not mention the aspects of professionalism but rather dwelt on the fact that income from football had decreased and that the school would, therefore, establish an endowment fund to carry on its athletic activities independently of ticket sales.

Dr. Angell pointed out that if college football is going "frankly professional" it will have to compete with the commercial game. "All prophecy," he declared, "is dangerous and it would surely be unsafe to predict that college football will follow the course of college baseball, which, not so many years ago, attracted thousands of spectators who have now disappeared."

He concluded by favoring a less expensive program of intercollegiate sports and, perhaps, the discontinuance of some of them.

Clearing his own school and Harvard and Princeton of any stigma of professionalism, Dr. Angell remarked: "It is heartening to note that three of the accepted leaders among American universities—Princeton, Harvard, and Yale—will never yield to the hired-man policy of college athletics."

***Radio*—Police Two-Way Equipment Contract Signed**

After months of frustration, Boston police yesterday saw the final step taken toward completion of its two-way radio project. Police Commissioner Eugene McSweeney last night signed an agreement with the General Electric Company for the installation within 140 working days of the two-way radio system, which has been held up since last May due to engineering difficulties encountered by the company.

The delay, although not sought by the police department, has been repaid by the saving of $63,000 to the city, since the two-way system will be installed for $39,000, which had originally been asked for the installation of a one-way system. The cost of the two-way system had been estimated to be an additional $63,000.

The two-way system, which has proved very successful in many other cities, will enable the patrol-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

New Lens Material 'Grown' In Laboratory Seen as Aid In Solving Atomic Mystery

New lens material, developed by Prof. Donald C. Stockbarger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after years of research, promises to give spectroscopes and microscopes ability to reach deeper into the realm of atomic structures than physicists have ever dared hope for in the past.

Actually "grown" in Professor Stockbarger's laboratory, crystals of optically perfect lithium fluoride were built up to more than 3 inches in diameter from tiny seed crystals. Formal announcement of this triumph of synthesis was announced before today's meeting of the American Physical Society in Baltimore, which hailed the discovery as a most important development in the field of optics.

What Lithium Is

Lithium is a soft, silver-white metallic element. It occurs in several minerals, but always in combination. As a chemical, lithium fluoride is a close relative of common table salt, or sodium chloride. Lithium belongs to the same family of elements as sodium, while fluoride is a member of the chlorine group.

Dr. Stockbarger's paper, like his laboratory methods, was unique in the manner of presentation. Instead of reading a long technical discourse, he gave a few concise remarks concerning the adaptability of lithium fluoride crystals to transmission of light far into the ultra-violet and infra red regions of the spectrum as well as its more nearly equal refraction of light in the visible range. He then produced motion picture reels showing his laboratory work.

Building up Chemicals

He began by showing how to build up the chemical, lithium fluoride, and then how to reduce it to a powder. Then he fashioned a thin platinum crucible in which is deposited the powder, the whole being placed in a laboratory electric furnace with a temperature of 2192 degrees Fahrenheit.

After the powder had melted, the slow process of cooling began with a tiny seed crystal forming in the point of the crucible and continuing to "grow" until the material had entirely crystallized. Lithium fluoride crystallizes in cubic formation and may be cut and polished easily.

Transmit Light

The ability of these new crystals to transmit light, far exceeds the range of natural quartz crystals, fused quartz, the best optical glass or rock salt crystals, all of which fail to transmit any but the longer waves in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum.

They also transmit light waves from high in the infra-red region through the visible band and deeper into the invisible ultra-violet region than any known substance, including fluorite. Fluorite is the extremely rare natural crystal of calcium fluoride which is seldom found in a size or of optical quality suitable for research.

Professor Stockbarger exhibited several crystals which he had built up by this new method, and while the largest was only three inches in diameter, he hopes to be able to grow even bigger ones in the future. Up to the present time, physicists have sought in vain for some method of growing these crystals large enough to be of use. Success at M. I. T. has depended upon Dr. Stockbarger's ability to synthesize lithium fluoride salt in the purest form and then build a special electric furnace of precise temperature control.

Japanese Penetration Protested by Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

the boundary between the Chinese and Russian Empires by a series of treaties, of which the first was signed at Nerchinsk in 1689 after the great eastward expansion of Russia across Siberia. By the Treaty of Nerchinsk the Russian boundary advanced to the Argun, by the Treaty of Aigun (1858) to the Amur, and by the Treaty of Peking (1868) to the Ussuri. The northern boundary of Manchuria runs therefore along the very axis of the Amur basin, leaving Manchuria especially open to Russian penetration."

Japan Not Always Wrong

The Japanese have been involved in so many doubtful ventures since 1931 that the world has begun to take it for granted that they are always in the wrong. In this particular instance, however, the bulk of independent authority is on their side.

The writer, as a correspondent in the Far East and Russia for the past 12 years, has closely followed events in Manchuria. Everything which he has learned about Manchuria's northern boundary from books, visits to the spot and talks with officials, confirms Professor Roxby's view.

The Soviet note of Nov. 5 makes the further surprising statement: "The borders fixed by these treaties cannot arouse any doubts, which explains why, prior to the arrival of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, no border incidents or conflicts such as the present ones, have occurred."

Clashes Frequent

This is an astonishing statement. Within the writer's experience, for years before Japan took over North Manchuria, border clashes between Soviet and Chinese patrols were a commonplace. in 1929, after the Chinese had seized the Chinese Eastern Railway, a whole series of such incidents occurred while the writer was in Harbin, and are duly recorded in the newspaper and Foreign Office files of the period. At that time, Chinese officials in Harbin and Mukden explained that these incidents occurred chiefly because Manchuria's northern borders never had been clearly defined.

A British official who has served on several Asiatic boundary commissions recently told the writer: "So far as I know the Tsarist Government, unless compelled to do so, never clearly defined any boundary in a treaty. I believe it was their policy deliberately to create vague boundaries." Yet all the treaties upon which Moscow now bases its claim that the Manchurian boundary is "clearly defined" were concluded between Tsarist Russia and China, a country also notoriously careless about boundary delimitation.

Was It a Blunder?

It seems to the writer that in its note of Nov. 5 the Soviet Government has made the first serious blunder in its relationships with Japan since 1931. Moscow will have difficulty in supporting by impartial authority its dogmatic assertion that Manchuria's northern boundary is clearly delimited by Tsarist-Chinese treaties. The rivers indicated in these treaties are constantly shifting, and a movable boundary of course is unsatisfactory and dangerous, especially when it marks a line between two potentially hostile forces.

From Moscow's point of view, it would seem that a careful and precise boundary delimitation would be highly desirable. The Japanese Foreign Minister opened the way for such delimitation. Yet Moscow, which apparently is vitally interested in maintaining peace with Japan, abruptly closed the door against the proposed settlement.

One can only conclude that some one in the Soviet Foreign Office has blundered.

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Convict Repays Victims On Thanksgiving Day

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30 (AP)—Joseph Russell, serving a 55-year term in Ohio penitentiary, settled some old debts and provided Thanksgiving cheer for five Cleveland families.

Russell sent checks totaling $90.60 to five Clevelanders whom he robbed eight years ago when he came to prison. He practiced so assiduously on the trombone that he soon was made soloist in the prison orchestra. He wrote articles on the trombone and sold them to a music magazine. He sold articles to other magazines and bought a typewriter. Then he decided to repay his victims.

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Mrs. Hert Resigns As Vice Chairman Of G.O.P. Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, who headed women's activities in three Republican presidential campaigns, has resigned her position as Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the National Committee, announced her resignation "with regret." She has served 12 consecutive years as a member of the committee and 11 as its Vice Chairman. In recent years, the actual work of organizing Republican women and campaigning among them has fallen more and more to the director of women's activities, a position held first by Mrs. Ellis Yost, and now by Mrs. Robert Hoyal.

Mrs. Hert became national committeewoman from Kentucky in 1921 after the passing of her husband, who had managed the western campaign of Charles Evans Hughes for the Presidency. In 1924 she was named the first woman Vice Chairman of the committee, a post to which she was re-elected in 1928 and 1932. Her present term does not expire until next summer, but she said it was her desire to relinquish her posts to some other woman at this time. Her successor will probably be elected by the national committee here on Dec. 16.

Rockefeller Foundation Head Resigns to Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Preferring to devote himself to research in pure science after many years in administrative positions, Dr. Max Mason, president of the Rockefeller Foundation since 1929, today has placed his resignation before the foundation board of trustees, of which John D. Rockefeller Jr., is chairman. A successor is to be selected soon.

Dr. Mason's special fields are mathematics and mathematical physics, having taught these subjects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale University and the University of Wisconsin. He was president of the University of Chicago when he came to head the foundation.

Brazilian Rebel Chief Reported Arrested

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 30 (AP)—Dispatches from Recife reported last night the arrest of Lamartine Coutinho, alleged leader of the Recife branch of this week's abortive Brazilian revolt, in which at least 1300 persons were seized.

Coutinho was said to have been brought to Recife from Gloria Degoita, a small town in the interior of the State of Pernambuco, where he was detained. President Vargas, who political observers thought had strengthened his position as a result of the crushing of the rebellion, received thousands of messages of support from organizations of all kinds throughout the nation, it was announced officially.

Huerta Returns to Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 30 (AP)—Eleven years of exile ended Nov. 28 for Adolfo De La Huerta, President of Mexico in 1922. More than 500 persons greeted him at the railway station upon his arrival. He came from Los Angeles, Calif., where he has spent many years as a teacher of singing. De La Huerta was forced to flee to the United States after he unsuccessfully fought against Gen. Alvaro Obregon in the 1924 revolution.

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Athletics Exalted In Mexican Parade Celebrating Madero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A crowd totaling 250,000 lined the boulevards and streets of this capital to see the annual parade of government workers, labor organizations, political societies, feminists and others. The parade included about 35,000 marchers, all attired in athletic costumes.

A crowd in the "Zocalo," central plaza, heard President Cardenas and his aides speak from the balcony of the National Palace. The event, which commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Madero revolution, was used by paraders and government officials to urge participation in athletics.

Posters, lining the way, stated that sportsmen are sworn foes to alcohol and that alcohol leads to crime and accidents.

Nonparticipation in the Olympic Games was likewise urged; although since such participation is deemed unlikely, the banners were perhaps an uncalled for gesture by the Peoples' United Front Against War and Fascism.

Luis I. Rodriquez, the President's private secretary, in a speech from the central balcony, said that Mexico is "building a new nation, based on sound minds in sound bodies."

Project Determined By TVA for Waterway

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announces that work will start at once on a new $29,000,000 dam across the Tennessee River, nine miles downstream from Guntersville, Ala. It is the fourth dam to be built by the authority, and forms another link in the TVA's navigation, flood control and electrification plans for the Tennessee Valley.

Guntersville Dam, to be located on the Cole's Bend Bar site, will provide nine-foot navigation 82 miles to Hale's Bar Dam below Chattanooga.

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Arizona Watches Developments In Parker Dam Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—No immediate prospect exists that Arizona will again send troops to the Parker damsite on the Colorado River, where construction was resumed Oct. 30, but determination is strong here to prevent use of the dam to divert water into the Los Angeles aqueduct until a division of Colorado water acceptable to Arizona has been effected.

Inquiries at the office of Gov. B. B. Moeur, famous for his "Colorado Expeditionary Force," indicate that there is no necessity for Arizona doing anything at present to halt construction of the Parker Dam.

Arizona's Solution

Unofficially it is pointed out that if Arizona is still dissatisfied at the time the dam is completed, she can prevent it being used. A channel could be cut around the east end, through Arizona soil, that would carry the entire flow of the river past the structure.

Arizona's position is different from what it was prior to the summer of 1934, when Governor Moeur ordered out a detachment of national guardsmen with instructions that no construction be permitted east of the middle of the Colorado's channel. Prior to that, Arizona had been refused permission to file an action in the United States Supreme Court to restrain California from diverting from the Colorado more water than Arizona regards as her fair share. The court held that such a suit could not be considered until Arizona's rights actually had been violated.

When Governor Moeur issued his martial law proclamation and sent his soldiers to the front, the Interior Department applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Arizona from interfering with construction of the Parker Dam. This was denied April 28, 1935, on the ground that Arizona owned the river east of the thread of the stream and that the dam had not been authorized by Congress.

Wording of the decision was such as to leave the door open for Arizona to go directly to the Supreme Court to protect certain rights plainly defined therein. Arizona was in a more favorable position, with regard to future litigation, than she had ever been before.

The preliminary work on the dam that had been in progress on the California side was discontinued, and Governor Moeur withdrew his militiamen.

Authorization Approved

Last summer, Congress passed a bill specifically authorizing Parker Dam and a number of others that were in similar uncertain legal status under the decision of April 28. It was not until late in October, however, that the contractors resumed their activities. So far they have not crossed into Arizona.

Arizona holds that the authorization law is illegal as it applies to the dam at Parker, inasmuch as it cannot conceivably aid navigation. Years ago, in sustaining the Boulder Dam Act, the Supreme Court held the Colorado to be navigable. Under federal law, no dam may be built in a navigable stream except as an aid to navigation.

In several decisions, according to Arizona attorneys who have participated in the Colorado dispute, the Supreme Court has ruled that a declaration by Congress that a dam is in aid of navigation is ineffective unless such aid is a fact. And a dam at Parker would merely obstruct the passage of boats, they state. If necessary, Arizona can herself apply for an injunction to halt construction of the dam on the ground that it obstructs navigation.

An injunction suit, however, is not in the present plans. A general suit for adjudication of rights to the Colorado's flow is now in preparation and may be ready for filing before the first of next year.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of National Defense, which was brought more directly even than formerly under the personal control of Premier Mussolini.

In Ethiopia—First Raid on Railway Reported

EASTERN FRONT—The first Italian raid on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway was reported by the Exchange Telegraph Agency, according to the Associated Press. An Italian band of warriors under the command of the Sultan of Aussa, the unconfirmed report said, reached the railway at Lasarat, which does not appear on available maps. War materials were reported captured, though with no damage to the railroad, and the Ethiopian reinforcements from Diredawa apparently arrived too late to catch the raiders.

Dessaye— Emperor Haile Selassie arrived here by caravan at northern field headquarters, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

Jijiga— The headquarters of Ras Nasibu said in a communiqué that since the Nov. 12 battle of Anele on the southern front, "which ended in complete defeat of the enemy, Italian operations have been limited to air maneuvers."

The communiqué said, without confirmation, that friction between regular Italian troops and Blackshirts was "causing great difficulties for the general staff of the enemy. The native troops of the enemy are completely demoralized," it said.

Persian—Hull Regrets Diplomat's Arrest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Hull declared he regretted extremely the arrest of Minister Khan Djalal of Persia on a speeding charge at Elkton, Md., "regardless of whatever the special circumstances may prove to be." The Minister was handcuffed when he joined in an altercation between his chauffeur and police.

Far East—China Accuses Japan of Seizure

SHANGHAI—China dispatched its third note of protest to Japan, this time denouncing the alleged Japanese seizure of the Chinese post office in the North China demilitarized zone, the Associated Press reports. At the same time identical notes were sent to all foreign embassies, condemning the autonomous regime set up by Yin Ju-keng in eastern Hopei.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have left hurriedly for far western China, where a Chinese Communist advance is said to have imperiled the Government's position. This move, if true, has the merit of embarrassing Japan by removing China's dictator beyond negotiating range.

Chinese sources reported 10 train loads of fresh Japanese troops arriving at the Great Wall from central Manchoukuo. "The time is very near for new northern developments," said a Japanese Embassy spokesman.

Japan—Armed Forces Get 46.8 P. C. of Budget

TOKYO—Japan's army and navy won Cabinet approval for the largest budget in the empire's history, the Associated Press reports. If Parliament follows suit as expected, 46.8 per cent of the entire budget goes to the armed forces. The amount was not won without stubborn resistance from Liberals, who forced a protracted fight culminating in a 21-hour Cabinet session. The military gave ground only slightly.

A bond issue of 680,000,000 yen will be required to balance the budget. Japan has been increasing its debt by slightly more than this amount yearly since the Manchurian adventure. The total budget its 2,271,000,000 yen (approximately $658,590,000) as compared with 2,122,000,000 yen last year.

Austria—Clings to League Membership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria will remain a member of the League of Nations even if Italy withdraws, a Foreign Office spokesman announced. Hungary may make a similar declaration.

Spain—Socialist Leader Acquitted

MADRID (AP)—Francisco Largo Cabellero, Socialist leader and former Minister of Labor, was acquitted by the Supreme Tribunal of charges of instigating the sanguinary Radical uprising of October, 1934.

The court ordered him immediately released. The Socialist chief has steadfastly denied he encouraged workers to join a general strike which precipitated the outbreak, leading to an officially estimated 3500 deaths and the wounding of 10,000 persons. His contention was he favored "social revolution through evolution, but not by violence."

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Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	New York, Dec. 3	Dec. 2, 8:00 pm	Dec. 3, 8:00 am
Bremen	N. Y'k, Dec. 6, 12 m'dn't	Dec. 6, 1:00 pm	Dec. 6, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	New York, Dec. 7, 12 noon	Dec. 6, 8:00 pm	Dec. 7, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 3, 8:00 pm
General Pershing	Portland, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Empress of Asia	Victoria, Dec. 14	Dec. 9, 4:00 pm	Dec. 9, 7:30 pm

Students to Learn Of History at Spot Where It Was Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30—Teaching history on the spot where it was made is the goal of the sponsors of an historical institute at Old Ft. Niagara, overlooking the mouth of the Niagara River and the broad expanse of Lake Ontario.

In the time-scarred fortifications which have stood for centuries as development of this continent proceeded, high school and college students will meet to discuss the growth of a nation and review its colorful history.

Plans for establishment of the Old Fort Niagara Historical Institute now are going forward following approval of the idea by prominent educators at a recent conference there. William W. Kincaid, president of the Old Fort Niagara association, heads the movement.

Sponsors of the institute stress that it would be, in effect, an international institution, since students of Canadian schools and colleges are as much concerned with the Niagara frontier region as are United States students.

Controlling the mouth of the Niagara River, the old fort once was the key to the inland empire. It was held by the French and then fell into the hands of the English. Later it came under the control of the United States. Today flags of England, France and the United States fly side by side on parade grounds.

The institute will amplify the teaching of local history to grade school and college students. Special summer classes will be arranged for teachers with field trips, pageants and lectures.

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AC W 30

Norris Urges Complete Ban On Shipping Raw Materials To Nations Engaged in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, one of the first Senators returning to the capital, declared in emphatic terms here that Congress should, immediately upon reconvening, strengthen and elaborate its neutrality laws to impose a complete embargo of all war material upon belligerents.

The Norris viewpoint is expected to prove popular among a large section of Congressmen. The whole question of American neutrality will be one of the first matters considered when the Legislature meets, five weeks hence.

Senator Norris' proposal would be to ban oil, steel and cotton and any of the exports which the State Department is now citing as showing an abnormal increase due to war demands.

Follows Oil Statement

The Norris statement was made on the heels of a comment by James A. Moffett, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, just before sailing from New York for Europe yesterday, that the big commercial companies would stop shipment of oil to the belligerents if the State Department made the request. Mr. Moffett was former head of the Housing Administration.

Both Fear League Influence

Relatively few comments have been elicited from congressional leaders in the recess on the neutrality policy which the State Department has evolved. This absence of sharp criticism has convinced leaders that it means a general acceptance of the Hull program.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, who recently returned to the capital, has taken about the same position as Mr. Norris.

Both express apprehension lest the State Department commit the United States to co-operation with the League of Nations. At the same time, they agree that Congress did not go far enough last summer in enacting the neutrality law.

Senator Norris, in his statement here, declared the United States should be in no way associated with the League sanctions. He opposed giving the Administration discretionary authority in applying an embargo. An embargo, he holds, should apply to all warring countries alike, and any exceptions should be made by Congress, not the President.

Hull Aware of Danger

The State Department has been watchful over the past months to guard itself from attacks by isolationist congressional groups. Secretary Hull, himself a former Senator, is well aware of the Senate's sentiment. He holds that the United States, from the first, has preserved an independent policy from Geneva, in the sense that American actions have either preceded those of the League, or else have been taken on a different basis from the League sanctions.

On the other hand, the fact of growing Italian resentment shows that the Hull policies have done nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the Geneva program.

U. S. to Resist Japanese Parity

(Continued from Page 1)

a departure from this position direct to President Roosevelt.

The American position is predicated on the conviction in American naval and shipping circles that if it came to a naval race between the two great powers of the Pacific, the United States could actually maintain the 5-3 ratio no matter what Japan might undertake to build, and that therefore a frank statement of American policy might be the most effective method, no matter how blunt, of preventing extensive naval competition.

Expected to Halt Competition

It is felt that failure to state such a policy in advance might more readily lead to competitive building.

Apparently there is no doubt in the minds of Administration leaders in Washington of their ability to carry Congress and the country along with them should it come to a trial of ship building strength. The position of the American delegation is based on such an assumption.

With the prospect of a bargain with the Japanese to ease tension in the Pacific thus ruled out by specific instructions, the delegates immediately went to work with their staff of technical experts on the development of possible methods for qualitative limitation which they will submit to the conference.

Points for Trading

Such suggestions include a willingness on the part of the United States to accept a top limit of 35,000 tons on battleships provided other nations will agree to some limit on the size of smaller categories. Failing such an agreement it is intimated that Washington is prepared to recommend to Congress a new replacement battleship of over 43,000 tons which would immediately outclass every capital ship in the Japanese or British navies.

It is significant in this respect that the Navy's request for inclusion of a battleship in the regular budget was tentatively held up by the President until after the trends at London are apparent. It constitutes a strong bargaining point for the American delegation because other nations are much more interested in smaller types of ships and would watch the United States virtually force such competition in heavy ships with the greatest reluctance.

Might Force the Issue

Most other nations consider such ships too expensive for their value, but would feel the need if the United States built.

Another suggestion which will be put forward by the American delegation under the implied threat of this same suggested battleship is that the theoretical life of such capital ships be extended from 20 years, as at present, to 25 years. Under treaty terms which mark a capital ship for replacement at the end of 20 years the United States will be privileged to replace the old Arkansas as soon as the treaties expire. Should other nations be willing to add five years to this theoretical period, the United States would not be eligible to undertake its battleships replacement program until the end of 1941, instead of 1936.

So far as the American delegates are concerned, hope for any successful outcome to the conference rests along the lines of such detailed agreements which would moderate to some extent the seemingly inevitable naval competition to come.

No Hope for Extension

They have no hope of securing an extension of the present treaty ratios or of general quantitative limitation. Nor are they prepared to consider the political background to the naval problem. But they do hope for certain limits on the types of ships which the nations will build during the coming decade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Besides Mr. Davis, other principal American delegates are William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, and Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations. With them are five technical assistants and advisers and a staff and correspondents representing leading American newspapers and press associations.

"We can only try to do our best," was Mr. Davis's farewell words to New York newspaper reporters. Mr. Davis declined to answer questions regarding naval parity with Japan, but said the United States did not want a naval race with any nation. He then gave out the following prepared statement:

Hard Road to Travel

"The problems awaiting the attention of the representatives of the five chief naval powers who will shortly be gathering together in London are unquestionably difficult and serious. No well-informed person would seek to dismiss lightly the formidable obstacles besetting the road leading to a naval agreement.

"However, this is not the time for despondency or a defeatist approach to a solution of the problem that confronts us. The American delegation are proceeding to London imbued with the spirit of the 'good neighbor,' an attitude which has consistently marked the conduct of our foreign relations under the guiding hand of the President and the Secretary of State. Our attitude will be one of friendliness and good will.

"We fully recognize the importance to ourselves as well as to all naval powers of avoiding competitive naval building. We shall, therefore, cooperate in every earnest effort to bring about an accord."

Denies Any Bargaining

Mr. Davis said there had been an exchange of views between the United States and other nations to find a basis of negotiations at the conference, but strongly denied there had been any "bargaining."

Admiral Standley declared there would be no surprises in the conference, adding that this was "probably because we all understand what each nation wants."

"The mere fact that the nations are going to sit down together does not necessarily imply that one or all are ready to grant major concessions from their demands," he continued, "but that they are ready to meet on a common ground, and to come to a definite understanding. Of course, we do not have to agree at this conference, but it might serve as a stepping stone to a later agreement."

Measured by Old Ships

Under the present construction program, the United States Navy will be at treaty strength at the end of 1937, Admiral Standley said, but this strength, he added, would include severall over-age or obsolete vessels.

Before the Aquitania steamed, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom handed a memorial to Mr. Davis urging that the delegation use its every effort to halt the increase in armaments.

"Stop immediately all increases in armaments and of armed forces," the memorial, which was read by Miss Katherine Devereaux Blake, said, "Use existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts; secure a world treaty for immediate reduction of arms as a step toward complete world disarmament; secure international agreements founded on recognition of world interdependence to end the economic anarchy which breeds war."

Voiced 31 Countries

Miss Blake stressed that the memorial she presented spoke for the people of the world, since the resolution it contained was representative of the thought against armament in 31 countries besides the United States.

"The people everywhere are determined to end war," she declared, "not longer to allow their governments to drive them to what a French general called 'merely methodical homicide.'"

Federal Dole Ends After Paying Out Of $3,694,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

money turned into jobs for the lines of needy that were waiting at their doors.

Their goal reached, federal relief officials now face another problem. It was put into words last week here at the United States Conference of Mayors by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston. His city, he said, will have 12,000 needy persons this winter who are willing and ready to work but for whom there will be no jobs under the $4,000,000,000 appropriation made by Congress to take care of this group.

Other Sections Complain

Similar complaints of the inadequacy of the program are already forthcoming from other sections of the country. Many critics are saying that the President's estimate of 3,500,000 employables is too low. There are nearly three times that number unemployed in the United States.

Many needy heads of families are finding it impossible to get relief jobs because they were not on the relief rolls on May 1. Unless the states put up money to take care of these supplementary cases, there will be suffering this winter. Some of the states are straining now to take care of the unemployables that have been thrown back on them by the Federal Government.

If the President is to make good his promise that "no one shall starve," considerable adjustment may have to be made in the program as cold weather increases.

Mr. Hopkins told the mayors last week that he has no quarrel with constructive critics of the federal program who say that it is inadequate.

Only One of Many Trials

This is only one of the many trials and tribulations the Roosevelt Administration is having in attempting to make good the determination that the Government "must quit this business of relief."

The problem has been aggravated by the failure of industry to pick up as rapidly as the President hoped. When he announced his plan, he said he expected 3,500,000 on relief to be employed by the Government and another 3,500,000 not on relief by private industry.

To date, industry has not been reemploying men at anything like the speed that the Government has. Instead, a considerable section of the load that industry was supposed to absorb has been asking for relief, throwing an additional load on the states, which have not made provision for caring for them.

Japanese Exports Into Philippines Lead to Inquiry

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The three-months-old United States-Japan agreement by which the Japanese agreed to limit exports to the Philippines of their cotton textiles to 45,000,000 square meters a year has already encountered difficulties, official disclosed today.

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed reports that the American Department of State called to the attention of the Japanese Ambassador, Hirosi Saito, the fact that Philippines customs statistics showing imports of Japan-made cotton goods for the three months ending Oct. 31, amounted to 26,000,000 square meters. If such a rate were continued, the quota would soon be exceeded.

The spokesman said Foreign Minister Koki Hirota would instruct Mr. Saito at Washington to explain with a statement that the Japanese Government was investigating the situation.

"But it is feared the Philippines customs statistics must include Japan-made cotton goods shipped into the Philippines from Hong Kong and Chinese ports over which the Japan Cotton Goods Export Association, which is charged with fulfillment of the agreement, has no control," the spokesman said.

Dodds to Aid Cuba On Election Laws

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 30 (AP)—Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, yesterday accepted the Cuban Government's invitation to act as technical adviser on modification of the electoral code which has caused indefinite postponement of elections.

He entrained yesterday for Miami, Fla.

HAVANA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Cabinet announced today that Howard Lee McBain, dean of the faculty of political science at Columbia University, New York, has been unable to accept an offer to straighten out the nation's political problems, and that Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, of Princeton University, had been invited instead.

Following the cabinet decision, President Carlos Mendieta said that the Provisional Government which he heads hopes to give way to a constitutional one on May 20, 1936.

Six Sentenced for Sedition

HAVANA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Miss University of Havana, 1935, Irene Echevarria Menocal, and five other students of the university, three of them girls, were sentenced today to serve six months in prison on charges of seditious propaganda.

Twain Honored at Childhood Home

Commemorative statuary gives realistic portrait of humorist in association with idealistic figure of his chief juvenile hero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Culminating a year's celebration of the 100th anniversary of Mark Twain's birth, millions of the humorist's readers in all parts of the world have centered their attention this week on Hannibal, Mo., boyhood home of "Tom and Huck," where tonight a banquet, brilliant with some of the brightest figures of contemporary literature, will commemorate the writer's birthday.

The dedication of the picturesque Walter Russell memorial to Mark Twain and his characters scheduled for today on the bank of the Mississippi has been postponed indefinitely until the series of figures is completed.

Boyish Adventures

This man, in whose memory celebrations have been given for a year—a man who entered perhaps more homes along the high roads and byways of the earth, before the time of radio, than any other person—was Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

After a life bright with excitement, and rich in human experience, he took a pen in hand to bring warmth, rich humor, and later deep philosophy to myriads of readers.

Sam Clemens was born in Florida, Mo., Nov. 30, 1835. Until he was 14, and practically a grown man, he led the members of his family, who had moved to Hannibal, and those of his close circle of friends so vividly portrayed later in his books, a life crowded with boyhood adventures, stimulated by a restless imagination.

As do small boys in search of adventure, Sam planned to run away, but his attempt was frustrated as he boarded a Mississippi River boat. As an apprentice printer he first acquainted himself with writing. As an associate editor on a Hannibal paper, he first tried out his abilities. The result of his "letters to the editor" answered by himself in a humerous vein brought demotion. Later that same humor brought fame.

Thoughts of Youth

His experiences, from the time he became a Mississippi River pilot—and where he coined the pen name of Mark Twain from the bosun's call "by the mark twain" as he measures a 12-foot depth of water—through his two-week lieutenancy in the Confederate Army to his newspaper jobs in the Gold-Rush-West, all brought a firm touch of realism to his writing.

So real were the experiences of the river boy, Huck Finn, that a Boston library—for a time—refused to allow the book by that name to be placed on its shelves. It was called, "unfit for boys to read."

Long, Long Thoughts

Proof that he has become probably the greatest writer the United States has produced may be seen in the number of his books still sold each year. In the last 10 years royalty figures have reached as high as $91,000 and never lower than $50,000. Total sales were estimated at 10,000,000 volumes today.

Mark Twain was a prolific writer. He wrote incessantly whether in bed, on board ship, on trains, or while he was waiting on a platform to make a speech. He traveled constantly here and abroad after he became more successful. He was acclaimed everywhere. "Tom Sawyer" came in 1876. "Huck Finn" not until 1885. His books are still being published posthumously. A dozen have appeared since he passed on April 21, 1910.

Earlier and Later

With the appearance of new books by the author—some in the pessimistic style he seemed to acquire in his later writing—new critics of Mark Twain have appeared. Certain of these declare his wife and his mother so censored his later work that he could not gain expression for his philosophy. This, some critics say, caused the philosophical bitterness now seen in the newly published books.

But the popularity of Sam Clemens is a permanent thing. Boys and girls still read his books with glee. Their parents think of the humorous writings of Mark Twain and remember the accurate human touch he never failed to bring. His more serious writing remains open for criticism—but so does the work of every great writer down through time.

© Walter Russell, Sculptor; Courtesy of Grand Central Galleries

Mark Twain and Huck Finn

Part of Memorial Group by Walter Russell, to Be Set Up at Hannibal, Mo.

Hannibal Citizens End Year's Events Celebrating Twain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 30—Tonight's birthday dinner, with its 100-candle cake, and addresses scheduled by Gov. Guy B. Park, Homer Croy and others, officially ends the celebration of the Mark Twain centennial.

At the opening ceremony of the year, on Jan. 15, President Roosevelt turned a key and sent light shining from a memorial lighthouse over the Mississippi River, which plays such a part in the works of Mark Twain.

In May came a parade of the school children, with floats carrying scenes from "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Prince and the Pauper," and other books. June brought a three-day pageant, representing episodes in the Hannibal of Mark Twain's boyhood.

The citizens of Hannibal have further paid tribute with Homecoming Week, Tom Sawyer Day for boys, and the museum, where relics and possessions of Mark Twain and his family are exhibited. The museum reports that 200,000 visitors, from almost every nation, have come to Hannibal this year to see the mementos, to prowl through the Tom Sawyer Cave, to stroll along the river bank beneath Cardiff Hill.

Baldwin-Laval Parley Planned for New Front

(Continued from Page 1)

petrol supplies appears inevitable before the end of the year.

In French circles it is still hoped that sufficient indications of the possibility of an arrangement will be given to render this vital decision unnecessary. On the other hand the suggestion that a desperate reply may be made by Italy against Britain—regarded as the prime mover in this as in earlier measures—finds French delegates openly asserting that their country would be obliged to range itself with Britain.

No Sudden Moves

From high authority The Christian Science Monitor learns that the present calculation is that there will neither be dramatic suddenness in the peace-making nor dangerous developments which would bring complications to Europe. Germany, for example, apart from its financial difficulties, requires, it is held, three more years for fulfillment of its agricultural policy and is not expected to take advantage of the present situation by embarking on a war adventure. It is indeed manifestly anxious to remain on good relations with Britain, and with France it has no quarrel of any kind. Indeed, nowhere in official circles is there serious apprehension of a European upheaval at this time.

Italy Must About-Face

Italy, therefore, has mistakenly entered a blind alley and must turn back to peace. It is believed that Premier Mussolini can still find opportunities of saving his face by pursuing more accommodatingly the negotiations already engaged, which it is hoped will incidentally settle the problem of the Mediterranean, as well as the fate of Ethiopia. An eventual solution involving re-establishment of League authority on one hand and a general understanding of the Great Powers on the other hand would have far wider importance than the Ethiopian issue. Despite verbal menaces, it is believed that Italy is ripe for an acceptable compromise.

Experts Learn of Sanctions

Today explanations from various countries regarding their application of sanctions were heard by the League's experts. It is anticipated that a full report will be prepared for the Committee of Eighteen. Particular attention is paid to the indirect supply of key products to Italy through nonsanctionist countries and though steps have been taken to prevent these evasions the methods adopted differ considerably. It was agreed that experience alone can show their efficacy.

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Union Glass Workers Win Wage Increases

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP) — Unionized flat glass workers claimed an important wage victory as the $100,000,000 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company agreed to a five cents an hour increase for its 12,000 employees and elimination of all pay differentials between plants.

The increase is effective for one year in the company's 20 plants throughout the United States, retroactive to November 16. Glen W. McCabe, president of the federated flat glass workers, announced the pact, which halted a threatened walkout of union members in six of the company's plants.

Schacht Sets Limit To Reich's Stress Upon 'Leadership'

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Economics Minister, addressing the Academy for German Law, warned today against overemphasizing the "leadership principle" to the extent of crippling industry.

"The leadership principle is the best and happiest idea under one condition, namely, that the leader be really a leader," he asserted.

Few and Far Between

"If all who were being named as leaders were truly leaders—what a paradise we would live in! But leaders are few and far between."

Praising Adolf Hitler as a real leader, Dr. Schacht said that while former President Paul von Hindenburg formally appointed Herr Hitler as Chancellor, in reality Der Führer forced his own appointment by proving he was a real leader.

"To try to apply the leadership principle formalistically to every hose factory merely makes the idea ridiculous," he said.

Dr. Schacht expressed the opinion that even leaders must be controlled.

Keeping Within Bounds

As far as stock companies were concerned, he said business failures in both Germany and the United States were brought about, in part, because the heads of share corporations were alone allowed to sign checks and contracts.

"The principle demanding two responsible signatures is a lasting warning to every leader not to exceed certain bounds," he asserted.

Funds for Prison Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's Commission for the Study of the Educational Problems of Penal Institutions for Youth has received an additional grant of $12,500 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, according to an announcement by Prof. N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman of the commission, Nov. 27.

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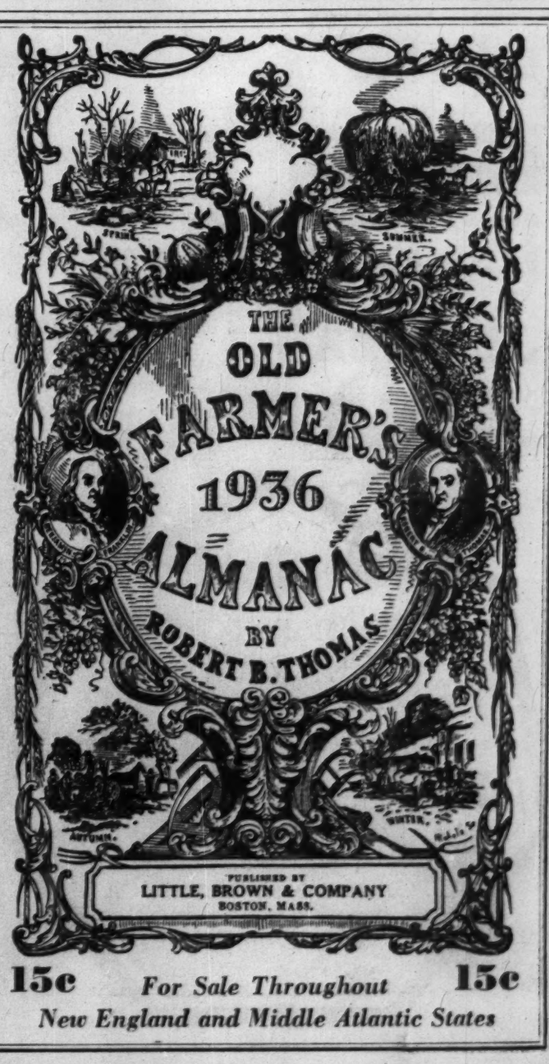

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We illustrate a smart Botany Wool Suit knit in a homespun design.
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Coat has a two-way choker collar—Skirt is a four gore model, practical for active sport wear. Colors are Saxe Blue/Silver—Resida/Natural—Black/Grey—Wine/Beige—Navy/Grey—Dark Brown/Natural.
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The Abbott Lesson Marker
A gift which will be highly prized for its daily usefulness. Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor over a period of 13 years.
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New Perfume!
SUBTLE, alluring, enticing. Sells regularly for $12.00 an ounce. Made from the essence of flowers. Exquisite!
A single drop lasts a week! It is:—
"Aristocrat"
To pay for postage and handling, enclose only 10c silver or 12c stamps. (Established 1879)
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Every nut guaranteed.
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PRICES DELIVERED: 5 pound cartons..... $1.50; 10 pound cartons..... 2.75; Pecan Meats, 2¼ lbs.... 1.50
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A Christmas Suggestion
Remember your friends with my
Florida Tree-Ripened Fruit
ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES
Boxes attractively decorated with Florida moss and Kumquats with fresh leaves.
Quarter Standard Box mixed..... $1.75
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Guava jelly or marmalade, 10 oz. 25c extra. Prices include Ex. Del. E. of Miss. River. Cheque or M. O. with order. Quality guaranteed.
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Roots packed in moss for shipping. Prepaid any place in U. S. A. Money refunded if not satisfied.
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California Geranium Gardens

Boston Day... Taxation, Football, Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

men in the squad cars to send messages to headquarters, as well as to receive them.

WPA Music—Teaching Project Is Established

ERA and WPA pay envelopes weren't ever exactly calculated to encompass music lessons. But officials of these agencies decided that this was no reason why children of parents on public welfare and other relief rolls should be denied the opportunity of music study.

So a new WPA music teaching project has been established and potential young musicians are waiting for it to get into operation so that they may improve their talents.

The project has the co-operation of the Boston School Department, and Mischa Tulin, pianist and Theremin artist, has been appointed director.

Instruction will be divided into three branches: piano, voice and violin. Faculty members of the New England Conservatory of Music are heading the staff of 100 accredited teachers who will teach beginners and advanced pupils, children and grownups. The classes will not conflict with school hours, according to officials.

Meigi—This Indoor Stuff Doesn't Appeal to Him

Meigi, whose sturdy muscles have strained over many a mile of antarctic snow and ice when he was helping other huskies to pull supplies for the Byrd antarctic expedition, was beginning to feel a trifle better today about the rewards of heroism.

Meigi is a great tan husky with a ruff of white about his thick neck. At the local branch of a well known mail order house, he was lying in a mess of sawdust in a six-foot square pen, panting uncomfortably. The only reminder of his long days and nights at the bottom of the world was a slightly musty looking picture of a dog team pulling a sled across the snow.

But Meigi didn't pay much attention to this. He was too preoccupied with wondering about the funny-looking people who milled about his pen. Little boys poked at him now and then, showed their animal instincts by making barking noises.

Many people tried to pat him. But they did not realize that when one is enduring the equivalent of midsummer weather in a heavy fur coat, he doesn't feel much like being patted.

It wasn't much use getting up to walk around because there was hardly enough room to turn in anyway. And his drinking pan was filled for the most part with soggy sawdust.

So Meigi closed his eyes and tried to forget the terrible heat, tried to forget the flies and the smell and the people, tried to remember the great days when he was pulling food and supplies and burying himself deep in the antarctic snow—and gave up trying to puzzle out why a fellow who'd been classed with the heroes of exploration should end up in a small pen, in a stuffy store, sacrificed as an advertisement for dog biscuits.

Cruises—Winter Exodus to South Begins

When winter comes, the trek of hundreds of New Englanders toward the South gets under way. California, Florida, Bermuda, the tropics call—and Bostonians are among those who answer.

Today, the winter schedule of 21-day cruises to Jamaica was inaugurated by the Canadian National Steamships, with sailing from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, of the white cruise ship Lady Rodney. Itinerary calls for stops at Bermuda, Nassau and Jamaica. More than 50 passengers embarked here while several others began the trip at Halifax, N. S., coming down to Boston this morning on the steamer, which tied up about 8 a. m. and sailed at 11 a. m.

Weather—November An Unusually Warm Month

November weather was notable for average warmth, cloudiness, rain and lack of snow. It was the warmest November since the record 1927 November when the average temperature was 50 degrees.

In the past month the temperature has averaged 45 degrees, which is three degrees above normal. The highest temperature was 71 degrees on the 5th, and the lowest was 20 on the 25th. The rainfall coupled with a little snow was about two thirds of an inch above normal precipitation, which is 3.33 inches.

The greatest precipitation was the storm of the 17th and 18th, when 1¼ inches fell. The only snowfall occurred on the 23rd and 24th with a total of one inch. The average snowfall for November is 1½ inches.

November had six sunshiny days, four partially cloudy, and 20 cloudy days. The usual average is nine, nine and twelve respectively. There were 12 rainy days this month and the usual average is 11. Forecast for the week end is overcast.

Kane—He's Governor's Under-Secretary Now

Democratic legislators, incensed at the few jobs handed to their constituents by Frank L. Kane, head of the Governor's employment office, have lost their wrathy looks. The reason: Mr. Kane is no longer the employment office chief. Rather, he is now assistant secretary to the Governor, filling the post vacated when Edmond J. Hoy stepped up the ladder to chief secretary.

The new employment office manager is Walter Ryan, former assistant to Mr. Kane and once employment manager for the two major national radio firms. He is stepping into a post which has been the center of political turmoil ever since it was set up to take care of persons hounding the Governor for jobs.

Mr. Kane has been a target for legislative wrath for several months. Although the Governor veiled the demotion by declaring Mr. Kane was needed to fill the vacated post, State House politicians consider the move a Curley gesture to retain the favor of several disgruntled legislators.

Mr. Kane's practice of giving only a few jobs to Democratic and Republican legislators who supported the Governor's 1935 legislative program was the cause of several protest meetings called by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. of East Boston.

Nor did Mr. Kane gain anything by allowing Representative William H. Melley of Chelsea to hand out hundreds of jobs at his mayoral campaign headquarters. This act, observers declared, placed Mr. Kane in a bad light, and probably forced yesterday's action.

Yet until now the Governor has professed his complete confidence in Mr. Kane. And although numerous legislators were crying for Mr. Kane's political "head," the move came somewhat suddenly.

Animals—Fair of Rescue League to Open

Final preparations were being made today for the 33d annual fair of the Animal Rescue League being held next week on Monday and Tuesday at the Copley-Plaza.

A model of the proposed new league building will feature the exhibits and patrons will have an opportunity of signing pledge cards for amounts they may wish to donate toward the building. An auditorium will be included in the new building where children may gather for discussion of nature topics, for lectures on proper care of pets and for motion pictures depicting both wild and domestic animals.

Examples of what the well-dressed dog is wearing this year will be found as usual at the "Dog Toggery Shop." There will be more than 20 tables containing numerous items for sale. The fair will be open all day and evening.

Oath—CCC Teachers Held as Coming Under Act

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today informed Dr. Payson Smith, education commissioner, that instructors in CCC camps located within the Commonwealth, must take the teacher's oath passed by the last legislative session.

Prof. Kirley Mather, Harvard geological professor, who has been outstanding in his attack on the oath law, said today that he had not been notified that the oath with reservation which he sent to the education commissioner two weeks ago would not be acceptable.

The oath which Professor Mather submitted contained added comment that he intended to retain his indentification with an American-Russian cultural organization. He also specified that he did not acknowledge transferring to the Commonwealth any authority for deciding whether he faithfully performed his duties as a professor.

The Attorney General ruled that only the oath as stated in the law should be acceptable.

Today was the deadline for filing of oaths. It was presumed that in any event Professor Mather would be given additional time in which to decide his course of action.

Money—How to Care For It Is Lectures Topic

If you want to know how to make money, don't attend the course in personal money management offered by the American Association for Economic Education. But if you are in debt and want to get out of it. Or if you are on the verge of debt and want to keep out of it. Or if you are free from debt and want to make the most of it—opportunity knocks Monday night from 6:15 to 7:15 at the Old South Meeting House.

The lectures on money management are sponsored by the University Extension Division of the state. No effort is made to show how to make money. The idea is to show how to develop a talent for ideas that are useful. If those turn into money—then make the most of it. So spoke Joseph Adams, executive secretary of the American Association for Economic Education, today. The lectures continue through Jan. 20.

Job Hunting by Radio Started at Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—Job seekers will sell themselves to employers over the radio, according to plans put into operation today by Station WPRO, Cherry & Webbs, this city.

Four men, either on the municipal relief rolls or WPA projects, will step before the microphone daily at 1:30 p. m. They will be interviewed by the station manager, Gordon G. Gross, who will bring out their qualifications for specific positions. The program to aid in finding jobs is endorsed by both the WPA and local relief agencies.

Freighter Rigel Beached Off New Bedford Wharf

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Leaking badly, the freighter Rigel was beached about 25 feet off the state pier today. From a position in Buzzards Bay she had reported her holds leaking badly and the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin was sent to her assistance.

Before the Algonquin arrived, the Rigel ran into New Bedford harbor and was beached on a bar off the state pier. The Rigel, in Boston Wednesday from Scandinavian ports, via Portland, Me., sailed from Boston for Albany, N. Y., after discharging cargo.

Charges of ERA Irregularities In Maine Held Not State Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 30—As the ERA slides out of the Maine relief picture so also slide into oblivion, in so far as Androscoggin County is concerned, the reports of alleged irregularities in its ERA administration.

Frank T. Powers, county attorney, to whom federal investigators submitted evidence of alleged misdemeanors in the handling of ERA in the county, has announced he is satisfied state courts do not have jurisdiction and that furthermore even if he considered they did have it, he does not believe the evidence presented to him worthy of consideration by a grand jury.

Said Mr. Powers in part: "I have given careful consideration and study to the Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933 providing for non-recoverable grants by the United States to the states, territories and District of Columbia, together with the provisions of the Constitution and statute laws of the State, also to federal and state court decisions, and have come to the conclusion that our state courts are without jurisdiction in a matter of this nature."

The only chance of an answer to the question of jurisdiction now lies with Kennebec County where Francis Bate, county attorney, differing from Mr. Powers, maintains the evidence submitted to him by federal investigators is of a serious nature. Like the Androscoggin county prosecutor, however, he is not sure who should do the prosecuting.

Should Mr. Bate decide to go ahead with the prosecution in his county and present facts to the grand jury the necessary test case which once and for all would determine the jurisdiction over Maine relief funds may develop. The average layman, having observed that federal courts in Massachusetts have gone ahead with their own prosecutions in ERA matters, has tired of the wrangle which has developed in Maine over jurisdiction; cares little who prosecutes but feels someone should if there are grounds for action.

* * *

WPA Projects

This week's figures show Maine's WPA affording employment to some 5600 men and women on about 132 projects, with promise that more projects will be approved shortly.

Gratifying also is the fact that work relief projects under WPA appear fairly well distributed throughout the State, divided for WPA purposes into four districts. Aroostook, the first district, has nearly 1000 men employed by the WPA. Figures from the Bangor office of the second district show more than 800 working. The third district, with Augusta as headquarters, has 1760 on the pay roll while employment in the fourth, or Portland district, has reached the 2000 mark.

With ERA scheduled to take its departure from Maine on Dec. 1 officials are hastening the WPA program that there will be no burdensome interval between the two relief plans.

Substitution of the WPA for ERA has not been without its difficulties nor has it been as rapid as was hoped and Governor Brann as well as other officials were forced to ask for additional ERA funds with which to tide over the transition period. One of the main objections local city and town officials have voiced about the WPA, and one of the reasons it has been slow to start, is the loss of local control over projects.

Town and city officials served as local ERA administrators and hence controlled employment and work on the projects. Under WPA local autonomy vanishes and local administrators find themselves more or less out of the picture. Though they may feel they best know conditions in their own localities and the qualifications of this or that man as a foreman or supervisor they find actually they no longer have much to say in the matter.

Under WPA district re-employment offices supply the men for work on projects. State officials name foremen and supervisors. Local officials miss their jurisdiction, feel that rightfully it belongs to them. Under WPA their control ends after they submit the projects desired by their community. However, difficulties for the most part have been overcome and WPA is making rapid progress.

* * *

Recreational Park

Eastern Maine property owners enthused earlier this month over the announcement the Federal Government plans to establish a huge recreational park in that section of the State. This week it was time for residents of another section of the State to cheer, for it became known the Federal Government has chosen 1100 acres of timberland in the beautiful Naples and Casco area as site for another recreational park.

Work will start next week, it was announced. The project is under the direction of the Federal Resettlement Administration and will afford immediate employment for 125 persons. Open fireplaces, boating facilities, bridle paths, tourist camp sites are said to be among the contemplated improvements. The land chosen for the project is situated on the northern end of Sebago Lake, along both shores of the Songo River.

Political Courtesy

It is amusing how big a thing a relatively little thing may become in politics. For instance when Representative E. Carl Moran Jr., said to have unexpectedly arrived at the testimonial banquet tendered recently appointed Justice Albert Beliveau, was neither called upon nor in any way recognized by the chairman and toastmaster, stories began immediately to circulate fast and furiously.

It was a direct insult, an intended rebuff to the congressman, his friends insist and demand to know when a congressman has ever been accorded such treatment, particularly at a gathering comprised mainly of members of his own party (Democrat).

Thorough aroused, Representative Moran's friends announced this week their intention to give him a testimonial banquet all his own. With no Dolly Gann to help them, those in charge of the banquet will make up their own list of guests and seating arrangements. The results are awaited with interest.

In the meantime, Republicans are snickering up their sleeves, pointing out the banquet has served to even further prove the Democratic Party has become factionized as between Representative Moran and Gov. Louis J. Brann, a head table guest of honor at the Beliveau banquet.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Continued overcast tonight and Sunday, probably with snow and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday night, with temperatures slightly below freezing; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine—Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; possibly light snow Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Cloudy flurries and slightly colder late Sunday; probably light snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly light snow and slightly colder Sunday; colder Sunday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh west and southwest winds over the south and central portions, shifting to northwest Sunday; and moderate shifting winds becoming northerly over the extreme north portion and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday, possibly light rain or snow Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	50	Minneapolis	34	36
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	52	62
Chicago	40	48	New York	34	48
Denver	32	64	Norfolk	38	56
Helena	34	52	Philadelphia	36	48
Jacksonville	38	62	St. Louis	30	36
Kansas City	40	48	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	64	80	Washington	34	46
Miami	50	64			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 30.
B—Maximum, Nov. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:55 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Lynn Shoe Workers Charge Violation Of Wagner-Connery Act

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Counsel for the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union said today a delegation would charge before the Regional Labor Board in Boston, Monday, that the Lion Shoe Company of Lynn had violated the Wagner-Connery Law.

The firm, against which the union called a strike more than a week ago after refusing to sign an agreement calling for a 15 per cent reduction in wages, reopened this week with a new union group, called the Lynn Shoe Workers Union.

The firm denied the new group was a company union, but Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the United Shoe Workers, said Representative William P. Connery Jr., of Lynn, would also appear before the labor board and request it to initiate contempt proceedings against the firm.

Meanwhile, at a mass meeting of United Shoe Workers last night a half holiday was called for Monday afternoon when a mass meeting will be held to consider the situation.

Charles J. Goldman, counsel for the Lion company, has said the firm has entered into negotiations with the new union and therefore does not wish to negotiate with the old organization.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Dec. 2

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the Church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be, "Christian Science: The Law of Love Revealed and Demonstrated." The lecturer, Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, Ill., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

New Deal Aids South America, Chilean Textile Operators Say On U. S. Visit to Buy Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—Two Chilean textile operators, who have applied American manufacturing methods successfully in South America, were here today to purchase more textile machinery and to hire at least 10 American experts to help them start a mill at Santiago, Chile.

The men, Juan Yarur and Antonio Said, already own and operate a 12,000-spindle mill in Bolivia. They report that their business is booming and they fully expect that their proposed mill in Santiago will be equally successful. Mr. Said was a student at the New Bedford Textile School, where he learned American methods which have proved so successful in his Bolivian venture.

Praise New Deal

Both visitors expressed their enthusiasm for President Roosevelt's New Deal in an interview last night.

"President Roosevelt has given us a New Deal in South America," Mr. Yarur said. "While he is telling your farmers to plow under their cotton, our farmers in South America have taken advantage of rising prices and are developing their agriculture to a point far beyond their fondest dreams of a few years back. We have much to be thankful for that you have a New Deal up here. We are reaping a harvest from it."

200,000 Bales a Month

All of the raw cotton for the thriving industry in Bolivia now is purchased from Memphis, Tenn., the Chileans explained, and they are buying 200,000 bales every month. Their machinery, they said, is from Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

There is no Japanese textile menace in South America, both visitors agreed. The Bolivian Government, they pointed out, has arranged a fair trade agreement so that the mill in Bolivia feels no competition from the Orient.

Market Is Domestic

The market for their textiles, they said, is entirely domestic. They sell all their cotton products at home and make no attempt to jump into the scramble for world markets. And there is a tremendous market for their products at home, the Chileans declared, because South Americans wear so many cotton articles.

When Mr. Said completed three years of study at the school in New Bedford, he took eight Americans with him and sailed for Bolivia to organize the mill, with Mr. Yarur's assistance. That was in 1930. The men have known no depression and things have been humming ever since, Mr. Said declared.

Lottery Move Again Threatens New Hampshire's 'Blue Laws'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 30—New Hampshire's "old blue law," which has successfully withstood nearly every attempt at tampering since its enactment of early colonial days, is scheduled for another assault whenever the General Court next convenes. This time, the proponents of a state lottery bill will propose a measure, which, they assert, will obviate necessity for passage of other legislation increasing state revenues.

Agitation for further revenue, troublesome enough even to the executive department, has given the New Hampshire Foundation, State Tax Commission and members of the General Court many anxious moments since direct aid from the Federal Government was ordered withheld. Only a few WPA projects have been approved for this State. All are agreed that the rising costs of state government must be met through additional levies.

Seek to Avert Tax Rise

While increased taxes of an emergency nature have been suggested, no state agency wants to see this occur, hence an agitation from within the General Court for a state lottery bill. All sorts of arguments, intended to excuse such legislation as an expediency are being offered by members, not unlike those presented at the last session of the Legislature. Consensus of opinion at that session was that had the bill had different sponsorship, it stood a good chance of passing the lower branch. As it was, it was only defeated on roll call by about 50 votes, out of a membership of 424.

Such a bill as is being suggested would not contain the discriminatory provisions as were contained in the former piece of legislation, and is intended to be operative but two years. Notwithstanding this restriction, opponents of the measure are marshaling their forces against it, if and when it may be introduced. Also it is known that Governor Bridges classes such legislation in the same category as dog racing, to which he is unutterably opposed, promising his veto should such a bill be presented him for signature.

* * *

Relief Costs Mount

Coincident with Governor Bridges announced intention not to convene the New Hampshire Legislature in special session until after the Christmas holidays, has come announcement of a new "top" in state controlled welfare and relief. October amounts aggregate $412,633, according to figures released by Director Henry T. Turner, and even these totals were said to be exclusive of state and local administrative costs.

Governors' Debate Planned

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—Governor Talmadge gave his approval Nov. 25 to a debate in New York City with Governor Olson of Minnesota. He is to take the negative side on the question: "Resolved, that throughout American history the only danger to our Constitution came, and still comes, from the judicial branch of the Government, which has constantly usurped its authority."

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist	Texas Christian	Baseball School	Tex. Christian vs.
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch.	vs. Southern	Francis J. Cronin	So. Methodist
5:30	String ensemble	Methodist	at the console	Darbininkas Lith-
5:45	**Gabriel Heatter**	"Emerald Gems"	Carl Moore's Band	uanian musicale.
6:00	News; Supper Show	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	**Talk, F. W. Wile**
6:15	Hawaiian music	News; soloist	Sport Comment	Girls vocal trio
6:30	News; features	Child's program	Football Reporter;	Getting the News
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	Harry Sisters, songs	"Sports Review"	**"Family on Tour"**;	News Service
7:15	Kay Fayre, songs	"Popeye" sketch	comedy; soloists	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Himber's Orchestra	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley,
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	El Chico Revue	**"Your Hit Pa-**	Minute Men; 'Can-	Paige's Orchestra;
8:15	**Boston Symphony**	**rade"**; Al Good-	U. S. Agreement',	vocal soloists
8:30	**Orch., Dr. Serge**	**man's Orchestra;**	Block's Orchestra;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	**Koussevitzky, con-**	**soloists; trios**	vocal soloists	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	ductor; cello soloist.	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service
9:15	Bradley Kincaid	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra	**Chicago Smyphony**
9:30	National Barn Dance	**Chateau: Wallace**	**Mark Twain Cen-**	**Orch., Dr. Fred-**
9:45	program from Chi-	**Beery; Victor**	**tennial program**	**erick Stock, Dr.**
10:00	cago; soloists and	Young's Orch.;	Budd Hulick and	**Eric Delamarter,**
10:15	specialties	guest artists	his orchestra	**conductors, from**
10:30	Network program, to	Strickland Gilli-	Network speaker;	**Orchestra Hall,**
10:45	be announced	lan; soloists	Spotlight Revue	**Chicago; com-**
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	**mentator**
11:15	Highlanders Band	Sports; orchestra	Hockey report	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Howard Lally and	Perley Stevens and	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church	Salt Lake City	"Freilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ.	zen"; sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony**	**University of Chi-**	Romany Trail	'East Side Karps';
12:45	**Orchestra;**	**Offen- cago Round Table**	Relay from Lisbon	dramatic sketch
1:00	**bach's "Tales of**	Road to Romany:	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	**Hoffman"; ensemble.**	gypsy music	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30	National Youth Con-	Words and Music;	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	ference; talk; music.	variety musicale	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: princi-	Ross Morgan and	News Service	Book talk
2:15	pals from "Porgy &	his orchestra	Augustine's Orch.	Dance orchestra
2:30	**Bess"; Duchin's Or.;**	"Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	R. Martino and
2:45	**symphony orchestra.**	walk interviews	So. American Or.	symphony orch.
3:00	"Your English"	Pop concert; Walt.	Alfred Wallenstein	**New York Philhar-**
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	Logan's Orchestra	and his orchestra	**monic - Symphony**
3:30	rymakers; music	Network program,	Cosmopolitans	**Orchestra, Otto**
3:45	Oriental Orchestra	to be announced.	Adrian O'Brien	**Klemperer, con-**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	'The Widow's Son,'	Special program	**ductor; program**
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	dramatic sketch.	with speaker and	**comment by Law-**
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist	music	**rence Gilman;**
4:45	Miners Quartet	Concert pianist	Rines's Orch.; vo-	**request program**
5:00	Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloist	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: variety	Strous Orchestra	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	**Sanderson and**
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	Himber's Orch.	Aloma Hawaiians.	**Crumit; orchestra**
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	NBC dance music	organist	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Garber's Orchestra	Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; soloist;**	"K-7," secret serv-	**Alexander Wooll-**	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra	ice sketch	**cott; orchestra**	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	**Phil Baker and**	**ple Baptist**
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; music	**company; orch.**	Church; sermon;
8:00	**Maj. Edward Bowes's**	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	**Amateur Hour: so-**	orchestra with	guest orchestra;	choir; organ
8:30	**loists; instrumental-**	Del Castillo and	**Leslie Howard in**	Horace Heidt's
8:45	**ists; vocal groups**	vocal sextet	**Farnol drama**	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	**Albert Spalding,**	Theremin: poems
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	**violinist; sym-**	News Service
9:45	Nella Goodelle	American Album	**phony orchestra,**	Chicago Sunday
9:30	Walter Winchell	of Familiar Music	**Victor Kolar, con.**	Evening Club
10:00	Sunday Evening at	**Maria Jeritza, so-**	Amateur program;	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	**prano; symphony**	Linus Travers; vo-	his orchestra
10:30	Christmas Seal Cam-	**orchestra, Erno**	cal groups; solo-	Organ music
10:45	paign; soloists; orch.	**Rapee, conductor.**	ists; instruments.	Special program

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

10:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Church Service Broadcast

10:45 WBSO, Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Light Opera—"H. M. S. Pinafore."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), "Commercial Comment": A. Bland Calder.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over"; Emily Post, Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloists; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Molnar's "The Swan," with Elissa Landi.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Future Trends in Government," Col. Frank Knox.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: Washington speaker.
10:30 WAAB (WOR), Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
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JERITZA
Soprano
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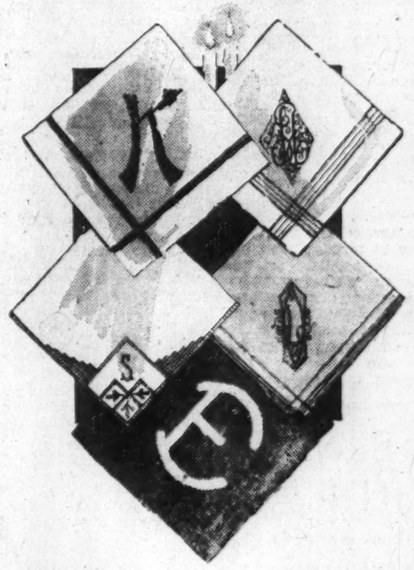
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Sweeping Judicial Reforms Urged in Rhode Island To Take Courts Out of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30—Drastic judicial reforms, designed to wrest the State Supreme Court from the controlling hands of the Rhode Island legislature and to improve the entire court system, were advocated by Lieut.-Gov. Robert E. Quinn, in an interview yesterday.

Charging that court positions have been used in the past to reward political workers who have had little legal learning to fit them for this important service, the Lieutenant Governor insisted that the present system must be revised completely in order to assure appointment of well-trained judges.

Needs Explained

Lieutenant Governor Quinn, mentioned frequently as a 1936 gubernatorial candidate, revealed that the Supreme Court is completely under the domination of the Legislature, which appoints the justices. The Legislature, in grand committee, can also revise the membership at any time, and did so early in 1935 by removing every justice and appointing new ones.

Mr. Quinn proposes that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all justices for a set term of 12, 14 or 16 years, rather than for life. He believes life terms result in an unhealthy, "holier-than-thou" attitude among the judges.

Bar Would Aid Choice

Under the Quinn plan appointments would be made from a list of five persons selected for each position by the 700 members of the Rhode Island bar. When a judicial post is vacated, he explained, it would be a simple matter for all Rhode Island lawyers to name five candidates by secret ballot. The candidates would be selected on the basis of legal training, experience and integrity. Political service would be disregarded.

Mr. Quinn declared the Rhode Island bench would be raised to a level which it has never attained under the present system.

Regarding the Supreme Court, the Lieutenant Governor said the appointments are now made under the State Constitution of 1842, which has never been changed measurably.

Plan for Lower Courts

At present members of the Superior and District Courts are appointed by the Governor, with the Senate's consent, a system which Mr. Quinn believes should be continued. But the appointees, he said, should be chosen from the bar-selected list. The present three-year term meets the approval of Mr. Quinn.

The Lieutenant Governor, however, is dissatisfied with the practice under which the district court judges never sit outside their own districts. Such a system results, he said, in the justice coming under the domination of local influences.

The District Courts, he insisted, should be placed on a circuit basis, with each justice serving in one court only a certain period before he moves on to the next.

Appointments at Large

The District Court judges now are appointed by districts. Mr. Quinn proposed that they be appointed from the State at large.

Mr. Quinn is definitely opposed to the present law, which allows the District Court judges to practice law in the Supreme and Superior Courts. This practice, he charged, is not conducive to high court standards. The District Court judges, he declared, should receive adequate salaries and be barred from private practice of law in any Rhode Island court.

Administrative Powers

Mr. Quinn also believes presiding judges should be given greater administrative powers to provide better operation of the courts. If the courts were better administered and more powerful presiding judges, fewer justices would be needed, he pointed out. At present the justices are not required to work very hard and the presiding judge has not the power to enforce longer hours of service.

In Los Angeles, he explained, that theory has proved correct. Within one year a presiding judge, given greater administrative power, cut the waiting period before a trial from four years to one month. Thus justice was able to speed action of attorneys, prevent court delays and force judges of the court to do more and faster work.

Constitutional Revision

Lieutenant Governor Quinn declared the change in the judicial system should be brought about at a constitutional convention. The present constitution is definitely outmoded, he said, and needs careful revision in many places.

Another of his proposed constitutional revisions concerns the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor looks askance on the Rhode Island practice whereby legislators hold dual state positions. He said that more than one third of the 142 senators and representatives now hold other state positions.

Legislators' Salaries

He favored increasing the legislative salary from $5 a day for a 60-day session to $1000 or $1500 a session, regardless of length. In addition, the legislators would be barred from accepting other state jobs, while in the House or Senate. The present system, he said, places too much control in the hands of the Governor, who can crack down on the dual officeholders, if they refuse to do his bidding.

In addition, the Lieutenant Governor proposed a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation all homes valued at less than $3000. The loss in taxation could be met by driving into the open the millions in hidden wealth, he said. The State's "first mate" did not reveal how the hidden wealth would be driven from cover, but, he said, it could be done. There is enough in hiding to finance a satisfactory old-age pension system in addition to making up the loss caused by the $3000 home exemption, he declared.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"GHOSTS" (Colonial). Alla Nazimova in Ibsen's play. 8:15.

"GODS OF THE LIGHTNING" (Peabody Playhouse). Third and concluding play given by the Associated Actors. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Charles Farrell and June Martel in "Fighting Youth." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

MEMORIAL — Barbara Stanwyck in "Annie Oakley." 10:12 a. m., 12:32, 2:52, 5:10, 7:32, 9:52.

BOSTON — Edward Everett Horton in "His Night Out." 10:50 a. m., 1:46, 4:42, 7:28, 10:16.

Stage: Ben Bernie.

FINE ARTS—Première of René Clair's "Le Dernier Milliardaire." (The Last Billionaire.) French satire. 1:20, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also news reel; Mickey Mouse picture; "A Trip Through Palestine"; "Dance of Spring."

TREMONT—Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams." 9 a. m., 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Alias Mary Dow." 10:39 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

METROPOLITAN—James Cagney in "The Frisco Kid." 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 5, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: "Neptune's Daughters." Sevitsky's orchestra. Elida Ballet.

UPTOWN—Henry Fonda in "Way Down East." 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Last Outpost." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

UNIVERSITY—"Diamond Jim." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "The Virginia Judge." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION—Latest issue of "March of Time," "Moll Moo Cow," "Basketball Technique," "Barnyard Babies," and travel picture, "Land of the Eagle."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Henry Fonda and Rochelle Hudson in "Way Down East." 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Harmony Lane." 2, 5, 8.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas in "Mary Burns, Fugitive." Fenway: 1:44, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Paramount: 10:44 a. m., 1:32, 4:20, 7:05, 9:56. "$1000 a Minute." Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:29 a. m., 12:17, 3:05, 5:53, 8:41.

MODERN—"Crusades." 10:56 a. m., 2:27, 5:58, 9:29. Claire Trevor and Ralph Bellamy in "Navy Wife." 9:38 a. m., 1:09, 4:40, 8:11.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Three Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 1:25, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:10.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra with Raya Garbousova, soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

LEXINGTON DRAMATICS—"The Crooked Billet." Three-act play presented by Battle Green Players, Order of DeMolay. Old Belfry Club. 8.

Sunday

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff. 3:30.

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlboro Streets) — Second in series of five "Hour of Organ Music" programs. 4:30 - 5:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

EVERETT ERA CONCERT—Boston Civic Chorus. G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. First Congregational Church, Broadway and Everett Square. 7:30.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Democracy and Irresponsibility." Lecture by Dr. Louis K. Anspacher. 3.

NEWTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Address by John Haynes Holmes, chairman, city affairs committee, New York City. Newton High School Auditorium. 3:30.

Monday

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Round Table Discussion, "Our Constitution." 11.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Thirty-third annual fair of the Animal Rescue League, Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 9.

CURRENT EVENTS—Address by James H. Powers, foreign editor of the Boston Globe. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

BACK BAY ERA CONCERT—Greater Boston Chorus, William Ellis Westor, conductor. Teachers College, Huntington Avenue near Longwood Avenue. 12:35.

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'Mr. Chips' Finds Boston Like London

James Hilton, British author of delightful novel now being filmed in Hollywood, has a glorious time on his first visit to the United States and discusses poets and films.

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Refraining from offering what might pass as crystallized opinion concerning the United States, the English author, James Hilton, announces with enthusiasm he is enjoying his first visit over here.

Interviewed yesterday at the offices of the American publishers of that delightful book, "Good-bye Mr. Chips," he sounded a note of sincere hopefulness about many things. He was hopeful about the European situation, hopeful about modern literature, and even about the motion picture as an artistic medium.

After two weeks in New York—"a most vitalizing experience—a fortnight without a minute to spare"—he joyously described it, he found Boston charmingly tranquil, and his Beacon Hill environment unexpectedly familiar through its similarity to certain well-known parts of London.

Good Word for Films

En route to Hollywood, where his novel, "Lost Horizon," awarded the Hawthornden prize last year, is now in process of being filmed, Mr. Hilton was not the least bit disturbed about the possibility of a film version of "Mr. Chips." After all, he pointed out, there are bad films and good films, just as there are bad books and good books, and he had seen many good films.

"I have no feeling of superiority about the cinema," he said, "Perhaps it is rare to find a good film made from a book. Take, however, 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer,' while differing from the book, it was a good film, from a good book. Although I liked the play, 'Cavalcade,' when I saw it in London, I thought the film even better. Certainly Hollywood has enough real talent to produce good films."

Was an Armistice Schoolboy

Difficult as it is for the reader who has succumbed to the mellow charm of "Good-by, Mr. Chips," to accept the fact that the creator of that lovable, elderly gentleman was but a schoolboy when the Armistice was signed, he is a modern in every best sense of the word.

That he is keenly alive to the wonders of his own century, while at the same time valuing to the full his rich literary heritage, was evident in his few moments' discussion of contemporaries. He expressed his admiration for the work of Somerset Maugham and of Walter Greenwood.

Of the American writer, Thomas Wolfe, he said:

"For all his copiousness, which is not to my taste, there is a grandeur in his work."

Knows His Poets

As for the modern poets, he placed Day Lewis first, with W. H. Auden and Stephen Spender running close behind. Of Americans writing in the classical tradition, he selected for commendation the poetry of Edwin Arlington Robinson and Edna St. Vincent Millay, who, he stated, "give you light, if not warmth."

He was very happy because, somewhere on his way across the Continent, he was to spend a short time with relatives in the Middle West, humble people, he said, who would give him an opportunity to see so much more of the real America than he could ever know through a round of "swell dinners" in Boston and New York, although they were, of course, a lot of fun too, and indicated great hospitality.

Likes Journalistic Training

Born in Lancashire, he went to London as a boy, attended the Leys School in Cambridge, and later Cambridge University, whence he departed at the age of 20 with B. A. honors in history and an English Tripos (first class). Although he has recently given up his newspaper writing, he expressed the opinion that journalism and book reviewing were a tremendous help to the novelist, equipping him with a valuable critical sense.

For 15 years, without a break even for holidays, he conducted a weekly column in the Dublin Sunday Independent. For 18 months he also reviewed books for the London Daily Telegraph. His first published article was accepted by the Manchester Guardian when he was 17.

Mr. Chips a Composite

Explaining that "Mr. Chips" is a composite of half a dozen individuals, he admitted that a good deal of him was inspired by his own father, now a retired schoolmaster, who disclaims, however, any identification, because he is a little scholarly, and would not like people to think his Latin is really as poor as that of "Mr. Chips."

And when it comes to Latin, well, while Mr. Hilton admits that his knowledge of the ancient tongue does not exceed that of "Mr. Chips," he is thoroughly in sympathy with that character's objection to the modern methods of teaching pronunciation. Mr. Hilton does not approve of teaching children to say "Kickero" for "Sissero," or "Kizar" for "Seezer." He does not believe that anyone today knows how the ancient Romans talked.

Why Not Like Italian

If any modern method is to supersede the old anglicized form, he suggested, why not use an Italian pronunciation, making "Cicero," for example, "Cheechero." That, at least, he observed, would give the modern touch which would simplify the learning of the speech of the Romans of the present day.

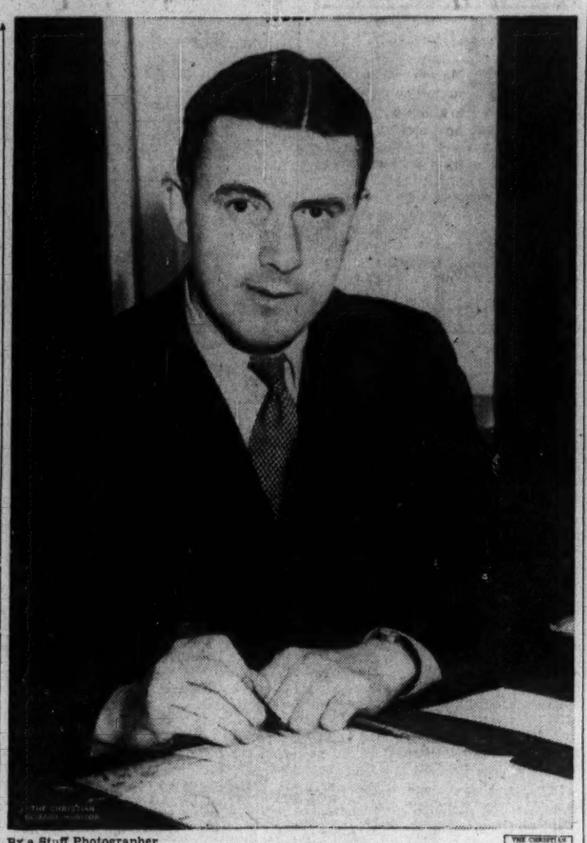
America he felt was very fortunate to be 3000 miles away from European trouble. The present difficulties, he hoped, however, would pass off without conflict.

"I don't feel," he said, "that we are going to be destroyed overnight or anything of that sort. Diplomacy has been rather maladroit in getting things into a mess. The trouble is when two peoples start to bluff, sometimes you get someone calling that bluff, and then there is trouble.

"It is unfortunate that both England and Mussolini have got themselves into a position from which it is difficult to retire without loss of face."

Perhaps he felt like his own "Mr. Chips," who, recalled to "carry on" at the old school, long after he had reached the retirement age, kept his Lower Fourth calm during a bombardment by saying:

"You cannot—ump—judge the importance of things — ump — by the noise they make. Oh dear me, no. And these things — umph — that have mattered—for thousands of years—are not going to be snuffed out—because some stink merchant—in his laboratory—invents a new kind of mischief."



By a Staff Photographer

James Hilton
Author of "Good-Bye, Mr. Chips"

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Question of Power

Anti-Curleyites have been so busy charging that Governor Curley is emulating the late Huey Long by endeavoring to place every section of Massachusetts' state government under his thumb that they have failed to notice a similar situation in neighboring Rhode Island.

Stacked up against Gov. Theodore F. Green's power in Rhode Island's state government, Curley's sway does not look so mighty.

Governor Curley, even if he wants to, cannot wipe out the entire state government personnel. If he tried, he would bump his head on civil service laws which in most cases are unyielding.

Governor Green, on the other hand, has almost complete control over every state job in Rhode Island. He has the power to change the entire personnel with one sweep of his hand, observers declare.

Reorganization Bill

This power came into his hands when the Democrats, enjoying their first taste of legislative control in years, passed the Governor's reorganization bill in January. Under this measure the State Government was completely reorganized. Machine Republicans were tossed out speedily. New state department heads were appointed by the Governor to serve during his pleasure. Division heads were appointed by the department heads, and so on.

All Governor Green needs to do to change personnel is order the change. The department heads, owing their jobs to him, are powerless.

On the other hand, civil service laws in Massachusetts protect most of the state employees, except the appointive state department and division heads. Even the latter have some stability, for they are appointed for specific terms. Even Governor Curley would have a hard fight to remove some of them before their terms expire.

* * *

Control Over Legislature

The Rhode Island Legislature, likewise, is completely under Governor Green's control, perhaps even firmer control than that exercised by Governor Curley in Massachusetts. One reason for this power is that "Little Rhody's" Chief Executive has been able to hand out countless jobs to the legislators themselves.

More than 50 of the 142 legislators are holding dual state offices, their appointive positions being safe during the Governor's pleasure. Governor Curley, on the other hand had few jobs to hand out during the session and has created real trouble through his handling of the bond issue positions since the session closed.

Pay Scales Differ

Rhode Island's legislators receive far less legislative salary than those in Massachusetts. Bay State Senators and Representatives collect $2000 a year. Rhode Island's legislators receive $5 a day and their session is limited to 60 days. Therefore, the latter have always kept their eyes open for additional state jobs.

Duel office holding has always been a favorite Rhode Island pastime. But, it has been charged, during this year it has reached record proportions.

Rhode Island observers told the writer that the legislators do not dare to oppose the Governor. If they did, they would be voting away their bread and butter.

* * *

Power of the Courts

Under no stretch of the imagination has Governor Curley controlling power over the State Supreme Court. In Massachusetts the justices are appointed for life by the Governor with the consent of the Governor's Council. In Rhode Island the justices are also appointed for life, or on good behavior, but they are selected by the legislature in grand committee, or joint convention.

However, the legislature also has the power to change the personnel at any time. If it desires, it can turn out the entire Supreme Court membership as it did this year.

Inasmuch as Governor Green controls the legislature, in practice he controls the Supreme Court.

Thus taking things as a whole, Governor Curley's power does not look so all-encompassing when matched to that of Governor Green. There is little doubt that Curley would enjoy such power, but the Massachusetts constitution has placed some restrictions on him over which he cannot climb.

* * *

Curley Supreme in Politics

Despite Governor Green's potential control over state politics, his actual control is much weaker than Governor Curley's, observers report. Governor Green has made numerous enemies in his own party. Factions are squaring off for a real battle, and the name Green is one of the war cries.

Most of the anti-Green men admit the Governor may obtain the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, inasmuch as he will be able to control the state convention. Yet, they say, Green is due for a fall in the November election.

Edgar M. Mills

Fliers' Mistake; Springfield, Mass., Hasn't Yet Been Moved to New Jersey

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Out of the windy rain-slashed sky an airplane swooped and landed at Springfield airport Thursday night. Two men descended from the ship, and asked:

"Where are we?"

"Springfield," said an airport attendant.

"Springfield-what?" asked one flier.

"Springfield, Massachusetts," said the airport employee.

"Oh," ejaculated the flier, "we thought we were in New Jersey."

The fliers, identifying themselves as J. A. Jones and John White, said they left Westchester County, N. Y., late Thursday afternoon for Philadelphia but when they reached the latter city they found such dense fog they could not land and started back for Westchester. Fog also covered Westchester by then, however, so they flew on, looking for a place to land, until they found the illuminated airport here.

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Roosevelt Is Commended For Aid to Working People By Group of Religionists

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—A letter commending him for "having done more for working people than any previous administration" has been sent to President Roosevelt by the National Religion and Labor Foundation, the organization's executive office announced last night.

The letter, which condemns existing conditions while praising the President, was signed by 45 clergymen and religious educators of various faiths, situated in several states headed by Prof. Jerome Davis of the Yale divinity school and including Rabbi Sidney Goldstein of the Free Synagogue in New York City, the Rev. Paul Jones of Antioch College, Dr. Herbert A. Miller of Bryn Mawr College and the Rev. Allan K. Chalmers of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

Dr. Willard E. Uphaus, the foundation's executive secretary, said: "This letter is in response to the President's recent invitation to religious leaders to advise him relative to ways in which the Government can best serve our people. It commends the President for having done more for working people than any previous administration, but express the conviction that there can be no permanent recovery under the profit system.

The letter urges the President to move left, doing everything in his power, . . . to encourage the co-operative movement, bring about the nationalization of basic industries, and strengthen trade unionism."

The letter stated the Social Security Act is "noble" in purpose, but fails "to meet our need."

"We commend you for your loyal support of the Tennessee Valley Authority," the President was told. "True, you made an effort toward more drastic regulation of the utilities, but the compromise you accepted is utterly inadequate."

The letter referred to a survey of the social theory of religious leaders in the nation made by the foundation.

"Thousands of ministers throughout the United States respect your purpose to change the economic situation for the benefit of the working people," the communication said. ". . . they deplore the fact that billions of dollars . . . have been spent without making any basic change in our social order. They know that conditions are still fundamentally unsound."

Newsprint Industry Charges Failure to Protect Interests

A disturbing drop in New England's paper and newsprint production led today in a Maine-sponsored blast against the New Deal Administration for "ignoring an opportunity to put this struggling American industry on its feet in the recent Canadian trade agreement."

The author of the blast was Arthur S. Hobson, president of the St. Croix Paper Mills Company, who said that his company's production had declined from 140,000,000 pounds of newsprint last year to an estimated 850,000 pounds for the current year.

He declared that New Dealists were offered a golden opportunity of strengthening Democratic sentiment in Maine by fixing a duty on Canadian newsprint or at least by setting a quota upon the amount that Canada could ship into this country.

On Free List

But the Administration, he continued, evidently chose to stick to the policy of more than 25 years standing, namely, permitting newsprint and pulp wood, from which newsprint is manufactured, to remain on the free list. Possibly, this was tactfully considered by the Administration as holding the support of influential western businessmen who require Canadian products. Mr. Hobson, however, considered the action a distinct rebuff to Maine which "will help to shift Maine back to its traditional Republican support."

Newsprint has been on the free list since 1911. In spite of this, however, New England and particularly Maine has developed a paper and newsprint industry that ranks fourth among the region's major industries. In looking around for possible industries to develop under an all-New England industrial rehabilitation program, the New England Council has placed the paper and newsprint business well up on the list.

Up to the depression, faith in this industry had been thoroughly substantiated. It was one of the fastest growing in the region. Then came the New Deal—and the depression—with their economic burdens. Canada was likewise hit by the depression, but not by the New Deal, said Mr. Hobson.

Under the New Deal wages jumped. The costs of equipment for paper plants leaped skyward, he said. But declared, Mr. Hobson, the anticipated rise in the price of newsprint did not occur. Hence the antagonism of paper mill owners in Maine against the New Deal.

From Overseas

Added to these burdens, said Mr. Hobson, duty-free pulp wood and newsprint is flooding the country from Norway and Sweden. The situation was held by Mr. Hobson as comparable to the New England textiles which are demanding that the Federal Government act against unfair competition from the South.

In connection with the newsprint industry, the unfair competition, according to the paper expert, comes from foreign manufacturers.

Wages in the New England newsprint industry under the New Deal were forced up to a minimum of 43 cents an hour, according to the Maine producer. "How?" he asked, "can we compete with foreign countries where producers pay as low as 12 and 13 cents an hour?"

Other drags on the New England industry alluded to by Mr. Hobson were the long-term contracts "indiscriminately awarded" by American business to Canadian producers during a period of great prosperity shortly after the World War.

"If New England is not to lose this industry as well as its textiles," Mr. Hobson declared, "we must obtain the ear of the Administration."

Canadian Mills

The effect of the Canadian-American trade agreement has been far different in Canada, according to rumors reaching the ears of New England paper mill owners. Mills in Canada, long closed, are prepared to reopen with the prospects of a stabilized market for the duration of the agreement. It was calculated that British Columbia's newsprint business, now operating about 55 per cent of its predepression rating, would jump within six months to 75 per cent of that rating, and higher if United States business continued to improve at its present pace.

Besides the St. Croix paper company, Maine's interest in the newsprint industry is enlarged by the operations of the Great Northern Paper Company. Both these companies do all their producing in Maine, while selling in all corners of the country.

Rebels Take Losses

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Mexican Government's campaign against rebels in the state of Jalisco has resulted in 19 casualties. Sixteen were killed by federal troops in a two-hour clash yesterday at Lomu Del Alba, and three more members of rebel groups fell in other encounters in the same state.

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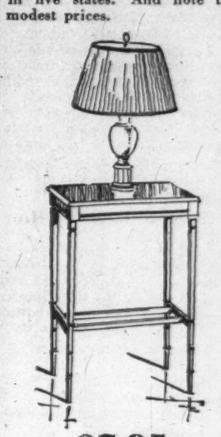
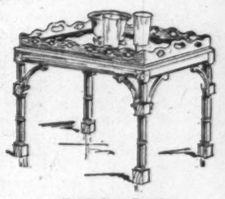


$7.95
Mahogany and gumwood table, exceptional value at this price. White alabaster lamp with pleated white shade. Complete $6.50.



$12.75
Mahogany and maple coffee table.

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Solid mahogany table with swirl mahogany top.
Lowestoft lamp with white silk shade. Complete $25.

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'Temperance Textbook' Starts New Inquiry Into Liquor Evils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Investigation of the effects of alcoholic liquors was begun today by the Congregational and Christian churches of the United States, with the issuance of a new type of "temperance textbook."

By the new plan of study questions are suggested to aid students in ascertaining facts for themselves and to help them formulate their own conclusions. It is pointed out that a different temper distinguishes the new temperance instruction from that of preprohibition days. It is not dogmatic and the technic of modern education is followed.

Object of Book

The object of this "liquor textbook," written by Sidney A. Weston, editor and general manager of the Congregational Publishing Society, Boston, is to thoroughly investigate the effects of the use of alcoholic beverages on the family, business, welfare relief, automobile accidents, and morals.

Titled "To Drink or Not to Drink," the book is reported to be the first temperance text to be issued in the last 20 years under the auspices of the Congregational and Christian churches.

Three Basic Questions

Frankly admitting "there is an increase in drinking among women," and that "cocktail parties are popular," the new study book seeks to guide students to the evidence and arguments for both sides of three sets of "basic questions":

1. What shall be the attitude of:
   a. The individual toward the use of alcoholic liquor?
   b. Society toward the use of alcoholic liquor?
2. Shall the individual:
   a. Drink to excess?
   b. Drink in moderation?
   c. Not drink at all?
3. Shall society try to:
   a. Control the use of alcoholic liquor?
   b. Eliminate the traffic in it?

Happiness and Liquor

Preliminary questions upon which the students are expected to come to a conclusion before arriving at answers to the main questions, include:

"What risk is involved when happiness is sought through intoxicating liquor?"

"Would you say the stake is worth the risk? Or are there other ways, less dangerous, more courageous, in which to seek happiness?"

"Has a person who seeks to avoid the hard realities of life some of the traits of a coward, or is he wiser than some may think?"

"Draw up two columns and in one put the objectives to be gained through drinking intoxicating liquors; in the other column write the losses and handicaps that may result from it. Include in this last both objective and subjective values that may be jeopardized."

Alcohol and the Home

"Would you say that the use of alcoholic liquor in the home is good or bad or a matter of indifference? Try to get facts, not impressions, to aid you in answering. Remember that alcoholic liquor is used in many different types of homes."

"Is there drinking in the high school? Would the character and achievements of the boys and girls be different if there were no alcoholic liquor used in your community?"

"Get the reports of the welfare agencies in your community and see how their work is affected by the use of alcoholic liquor. What relation, if any, is there between poverty and the use of alcoholic liquor? What about crime—is liquor a contributing factor to it? To what extent? Was the work of the welfare agencies increased or decreased by the return of legal liquor?"

Effect of Alcohol

"What is the effect of the use of alcoholic liquor on industry—on the percentage of accidents, the efficiency of the worker, the quality of the product?"

"From your own observation and scientific study of the action of alcoholic liquor, do you think it is an asset or a liability to a person? To a community?"

"Is moderate drinking the wisest choice to make? Consider the fact that a large portion of those who begin drinking alcoholic beverages become alcoholic addicts, and that the use of liquor even in moderation may result in serious danger to society?"

Solutions to Problem

"Is it a correct statement that there is no solution of the liquor problem to the man who wants to drink except to let him drink? Can you suggest other solutions?"

"What plan for meeting the liquor problem do you think most feasible for your community to adopt?"

"Shall the church work for the ultimate elimination of alcoholic liquor or be satisfied with effective control of its sale and use?"

Historically the Congregational and Christian churches had a leading part in the temperance movement which led to the now discarded Eighteenth Amendment. As a result of continued agitation at the state gatherings of the Massachusetts churches the Massachusetts Temperance Society, the first strong temperance society in this country, was formed in 1813. The new phase created by the auto in the problem of the use of alcoholic liquor is noted in Dr. Weston's book by the question: "Which is the greater highway menace, a drunken man in his buggy, or an intoxicated youth in an auto?"

Veterans to Guard Crossing

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30—World War veterans of the village of Wellsville, Allegany County, have voluntarily assumed responsibility for preventing further fatal accidents at Erie Railroad grade crossings in their community. They will keep men on duty at the crossings when trains are due until the railroad either provides watchmen of its own or slows its trains within the village limits, said a statement issued by the American Legion post officials.

'Boss' Rule Almost Bred Civil War

Louisiana Under Long at One Time Was Becoming Used to Arms

Speech Guarded

Spies Were Suspected and Critics Were in Fear of Acting Freely

Tenseness Eases

After Huey Long—What?

CONDITIONS that permitted dictatorship in Louisiana did not pass with Huey Long. On Jan. 21 that State votes to determine to what extent Long's dictatorial laws will be repealed—to what extent full exercise of citizenship can be regained.

The situation has been intimately studied by a Monitor staff correspondent thoroughly familiar with conditions in Louisiana.

Fifth of Six Articles

By **Frederick W. Carr**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 30—Men who criticized the Huey Long dictatorship in public places at the state capital grew suspicious, watched with whom they were talking, and took care to see that no one "snooped"—lest it be a member of the State's secret police. Apprehension of spying continues today, but has abated.

Hot-tempered folks in excited cities took to arming themselves—because the dictator's police legislation was putting more armed men of the State into circulation. Fortunately that tenseness has eased off.

Who the State detectives created by Senator Long are, nobody knows. They wear plain clothes. The State does not divulge their pay roll. Report says there are many of them.

Under Power of Long

Besides this furtive legion, Senator Long kept his finger on the trigger of the state militia, ready to unloose the soldiers for an occasional foray into politics.

A sign of dictatorship the world over is the special use of the police. "An absolute government usually relies on the police," as one of the historians remarks.

The domineering program of the Senator provoked a misguided group of his opponents here to make several foolish shows of arms, which he effectively countered with the troops. Thereupon this fraction of his opposition, comprising the most militant element, dived underground into semi-secrecy.

Happily for Louisiana, aggressive employment of the State's military or police power seems improbable now. The milder successors of the Senator are not expected to go as far as he did.

State Now More Normal

In its political atmosphere Louisiana is becoming much more of a normal American state than it was six months ago. The sense of intimidation in centers of strife has largely subsided. Fear of reprisal is by no means what it was. Danger of violent conflict has ebbed. Freedom of criticism is returning. Business, always influential, sensitive and vulnerable, is losing some of its muteness.

While the Senator's use of force still remains fresh in this State's recollection, it may be well to inspect his coercive tactics for what they may tell America of dictatorship. If any other politician some day aspires to autocratic power, he will probably use the same accessories. He will doubtless make an art of converting into pressure the multitudinous opportunities for restraint open to the official at the head of the state.

Dictators, as the world has seen, often come into control through promise of doing great things for the people. But there is a hidden clause in the contract which the people do not observe when they sign, as Louisiana instances in a minor degree.

Ultimately, as the public goes ahead in its bargain with the dictator, it finds the costs include force and repression, restraints on self-government and limitations on liberty.

Though Huey Long's dictatorship was relatively modest in that it shunned the violence of foreign dictators, the Senator showed the beginnings of government by coercion.

Reprisal and fear were deliberately utilized by Senator Long's rule as tools of politics, it is conceded among his associates.

Was a Shrewd Dealer

Managing the state government, and his big political organization besides, he needed to deal quickly and accurately with men, and is credited with developing a remarkable intuition of what motive to strike in those he sought to reach.

If he felt a useful man could be won by friendliness, the Senator appealed on that basis, it is said. He could be unusually likable, had a talent for making friends, sometimes became exuberant in his tokens of appreciation, and like the proverbial political "boss" defended friends to the utmost.

Senator Long, it is patent, had his substantial qualities and his excellent achievements. There was so much of value in his gifts, it was a national misfortune they were offset by qualities culminating in disaster.

Had Other Resources

Not only did Long know the human keyboard of his politics, but he possessed an immense energy of push to get what he wanted done. He was a supreme executive of his type. If he did not choose to prevail on men with friendliness, he turned to other resources.

He might then resort to favor or to fear, it is recalled within his organization. To some men he offered jobs or other financial perquisites, his friends grant. To those who could not be swung by favor or friendliness, he might distribute punishment.

This willingness to make reprisal, as described by the Senator's inner circle, appears more understandable to his intimates than to outsiders.

The farmer's son from northern Louisiana was a fighter. He liked to battle. If he had an equal choice of obtaining what he wanted by diplomacy or by war, it is related that he generally preferred the warfare.

When they saw incessant conflict wearing him down, his friends implored him to go in for more of peace. Like counsels to hold back in some of his dictatorial laws, he ignored such advice and kept in turmoil to the end.

When such a character acquires the power to make and execute laws without hindrance and his natural bent leads him on to extremes, he may, as Huey Long did, scatter fear and constraint behind him as he impetuously drives ahead with his bold designs.

Used Power Judiciously

Though the Senator did not disburse retribution liberally—nor use his dictatorial authority as fully as he might—he did so judiciously. A few examples carried warning to the many.

A state so ruled, as Lousiana experienced, does not generously encourage that freedom of which Milton wrote:

> "Give me liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely according to conscience, above all other liberties."

Specifically, ways in which coercion associated itself with the Senator include:

Voting at Gun Point

1. Most spectacularly Huey Long called out the National Guard so readily as to make it seem at times his private army. During a campaign of last year he placed soldiers with machine guns at the key point of voting in New Orleans, the office of the registrar of voters. Here at the state capital, after sending the soldiers in early this year, he let martial law run on for so many months that it became perfunctory and was ignored. Several years ago he ordered a detachment of soldiers out in a futile move to block an inquiry into ballot fraud.

2. Most prosaic but also most widely significant, was the Senator's punitive use of taxes. Raising the taxes of a political foe is, of course, an ancient political dodge. With his cleverness and vim Long educed new tax perils for important opponents.

3. The radio gave the dictator a unique channel for turning his vituperation against adversaries. Men feared to come out against Long because of the blazing vocabulary he was wont to empty on foes via the radio. The Senator explored the possibilities of the radio as a weapon of attack.

4. In manners of reprisal, Long's ingenuity was displayed when he rebuked the old Louisiana Bar Association for expelling his attorney general. The Senator had the Legislature create a new and official state bar association; made it compulsory for every practicing lawyer to belong, and placed his attorney general at its head. Against some of his municipal foes Long retaliated by removing them from office.

Hit Through Others

5. Loss of jobs, another historic discipline of the machine politics, was used sometimes vindictively, according to Long sources. Enemies were occasionally hit by removal of relatives from the state pay roll.

6. The state police, working under the bureau of criminal identification and investigation established by the Senator, still occasions some uneasiness in the heated areas of politics. Many police authorities endorse a legitimate state police. The question is of intent. Huey Long "politicalized" so many of the institutions he touched that anxiety attached itself to his police, that their primary purpose might be political.

Louisiana is not a state of big crime. The money is not here which draws ambitious criminals to large cities. New Orleans, the principal city, can be left by only three roads and the local authorities can close these in five minutes of telephoning. the state police bureau as yet has not done much criminal work, according to information here.

Violence Not Unknown to Him

7. Violence chanced to occur several times in Long's proximity to his disadvantage. In one instance the Senator's bodyguard struck an Associated Press photographer.

Dictatorship is monopoly, attest its many examples, including that of Louisiana. Starting as a monopoly of power, it then tends to extend to monopolize thought.

"Liberty," as it has been said in contrast, "may not have achieved all that was expected, yet it remains true that nothing is more vital to national progress than the spontaneous development of individual character and that free play of intellect which is independent of current prejudice, examines everything by the light of reason and history, and fearlessly defends unpopular opinions."

Game Reserves Urged For New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30—Establishment of three widely separated game reserves in New York State was urged by the New York State Conservation Society Nov. 26 following its twenty-ninth annual convention in Lockport. In a resolution addressed to the United States Bureau of Biological Surveys and the New York State Conservation Department, game reserves were proposed for the south shore of Long Island, the Montezuma Swamp in Onondaga County, near Syracuse, and the Alabama Swamp in Orleans County, near Lockport.

A project fostered by the Buffalo office of the National Youth Administration, providing employment for young people in feeding pheasants and other wild birds during the winter months, was indorsed by the society.

Roosevelt Gives G. O. P. Something To Worry About

(Continued from Page 1)

cause the chief aftermath of controversy.

That the speech would cause an alteration in Republican tactics to a closer recognition of political realities in many quarters, there could be no doubt. The New York Herald Tribune, for example, powerful Republican organ in the East, declared today that "the speech should be a wholesome warning to any over-optimistic Republicans who were counting upon a decline in the President's political effectiveness."

Wishful Thinking in East

To give point to the warning, the day's papers carry a Detroit interview with Melvin C. Eaton, chairman of the New York Republican State Central Committee, asserting that Roosevelt will not even be a candidate in 1936, that "he can't take it," and concluding that "what the country needs is a big businessman in the White House."

Such examples of wishful thinking have been heard fairly frequently here lately and mark a definite stage in the campaign; they have some support, of course, from latest returns of the Literary Digest Poll, which records 55 per cent of those so far balloting against "acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal."

Washington political observers, however, are quick to point out that it is quite different to vote against the New Deal now, when the Republican candidate has not been named, and to vote against Mr. Roosevelt personally, when the formal campaign has begun.

His Opponent the G. O. P. Record

So far as Roosevelt's speech went, it revealed fairly clearly that, in the absence of a specific Republican candidate, the President was setting up as his political antagonist the record of the Republican Administrations that preceded him. After reciting some of his own accomplishments, Mr. Roosevelt turned to denounce the "fool's paradise" which had led up to the economic cataclysm of 1929.

"The additional $3,000,000,000 of farm income," Mr. Roosevelt said, "has meant the rebirth of city business, the reopening of closed factories, the doubling of automobile production, the improvement of transportation and the giving of new employment to millions of people."

As an example of Mr. Roosevelt's method of attack, he declared:

"I can realize that gentlemen in well-warmed and well-stocked clubs will discourse on the expenses of government and the suffering they are going through because the Government is spending money for work relief."

He spoke at length on the work relief program, declaring it a success. On the question of the nation's big debt, his retort was the comment that bankers and big businessmen had rushed to Washington in the crisis of 1933 urging him at all costs to save them and at that time declaring that a vastly greater expenditure than he had any intention of making, could easily be borne.

Mr. Roosevelt declared the country had "passed the peak of appropriations," and could look forward "with assurance to a decreasing deficit."

Typical of Old-Time Self

Mr. Roosevelt's speech was typical of the old 1932 campaign talks; he assumed an easy intimacy with listeners, taking them, as it were, into his confidence; frequently declaring that "you and I" know certain points. The address avoided epigrams of the type which have recently featured the Hoover talks, but flowed smoothly over the course of his subject, thereby giving it the illusion of spontaneity.

Quick to answer Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Fletcher declared in part last night:

"It is on a par with promises of a balanced budget which he made during the 1932 campaign," and adding, "we all know this definite promise was not fulfilled."

"As a candidate, Mr. Roosevelt is for economy. As a President he is a spender."

Studied by Both Parties

Both Democrats and Republicans in the capital and throughout the country are today analyzing the paragraphs in which President Roosevelt, at the dedication in Atlanta of the first federal slum-clearing project, defended his spending to this point as a social necessity and laid a firm groundwork for Democratic campaigning as 1936 approaches. Among paragraphs much discussed are the following:

If the bankers thought the country could stand a debt of $55,000,000,000 to $70,000,000,000 in 1933, with values as they were then, I wonder what they would say the country could stand today, in the light of an enormous increase of values of property of all kinds all along the line since 1933.

For a Sounder Future

Your Government says to you: "You cannot borrow your way out of debt; but you can invest your way into a sounder future."

In that orgy of "prosperity" (from 1924-29) slum conditions went unheeded, better education was forgotten, usurious interest charges mounted, child labor continued, starvation wages were too often the rule instead of the exception. Mammon ruled America.

The credit of the Government is today higher than that of any other great nation in the world, in spite of attacks on that credit made by those few individuals and organizations which seek to dictate to the Administration and to the Congress how to run the national treasury and how to let the needy starve.

Found Treasury Low

The day I came into office I found that the National Treasury contained only $158,000,000, or, at the rate of previously authorized expenditures, enough to last the Treasury less than a month. Since March 4, 1933, the national debt has risen from $21,000,000,000 to $29,500,000,000, but it must also be remembered that today included in this figure is nearly $1,500,000,000 of working balance in the Treasury and nearly $4,500,000,000 of recoverable assets which the Government will get back over a period of years, and which will be used for the retirement of debt.

You and I can well remember the overwhelming demand that the National Government come to the rescue of the home owners and the farm owners of the nation who were losing the roofs over their heads through inflated valuation and exorbitant rates of interest.

Rescuing the Banks

You and I still recollect the need for and the successful attainment of a banking policy which not only opened the closed banks but guaranteed the deposits of the depositors of the nation.

You and I have not forgotten the enthusiastic support that succeeded, and still in part succeeds, in ending the labor of children in mills and factories, in seeking a fairer wage level for those on starvation pay and in giving to the workers hope for the right collectively to bargain with their employers.

You and I will not forget the long struggle to put an end to the indiscriminate distribution of "fly-by-night" securities, and to provide fair regulation of the stock exchanges and of the great interstate public utility companies of our country.

Are Solvent Today

In the spring of 1933, if you and I had made a national balance sheet, we would have found that if we had added up the values of all of the property of every kind in the United States owned by American citizens, the total of these values, which we would call assets, would have been exceeded by the figure representing the total of all the debts owed by the people of the United States.

In other words, at that time our national balance sheet, the wealth versus the debts of the American public, showed that we were in the red. Today, less than three years later, it is a fact that the total of all the debts in the United States is lower than it was then. Whereas, on the other side of the picture, you and I know that the values of property of all kinds—farms—houses—automobiles—securities—and every other kind of property, have increased so greatly since 1933 that today we are once more in the black. We were insolvent: today we are solvent.

Hawaiian 'Mounted' Army

The Hawaiian division of the army uses 2000 motor vehicles.

'Aunt Molly' Again to Sing Hillbilly Songs in College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — "Aunt Molly" Jackson is back here from her Kentucky mountains this month to sing her new batch of hillbilly songs for the folk music classes at New York University.

"Aunt Molly" is always lonesome when she is away from those mountains, and so the song she likes to chant best nowadays is called "I Love Miners." She made this up this year and it goes like this:

"I'm nine hundred miles away from home.
I'm nine hundred miles away from home.
I love coal miners, I do."

She Aided Strikers

"Aunt Molly" has been "a-singin' and composin'" since she was "a little feller of 10," but it was the hard times of 1931 that started her songs circulating through Harlan, Bell, Clay and Laurel Counties, Kentucky, and ever since then she has given all her time to raising funds for the strikers.

"Aunt Molly's" people have lived in the Kentucky mountains since Daniel Boone's time, and the only "foreigner" in the line is a Cherokee Indian. For two generations, however, the mountain people have been leaving their worked-out farms for jobs in the coal mines.

She's No Communist

"Don't you call me a Communist," she said. "My mountain people don't know what that is and I don't thoroughly understand it myself. All I know is that I'm for the working people I sing about, and a brighter and better world for them."

"Aunt Molly" was brought up in a world of round dances and quilt-making, but as the ways of living became drab and poverty-stricken, she began writing her songs about the leaky shacks, the ragged clothes and the poor, cheap food which the miners knew and of the way her people live. She is tall and spare and 46, and her print dress is cotton and her black shoes are worn. In her town of Horse Creek she ran a soup kitchen for the children of 18,000 miners in the 1931 strike

Her songs have been recorded by Alan Lomax, author of several books of American folk songs.

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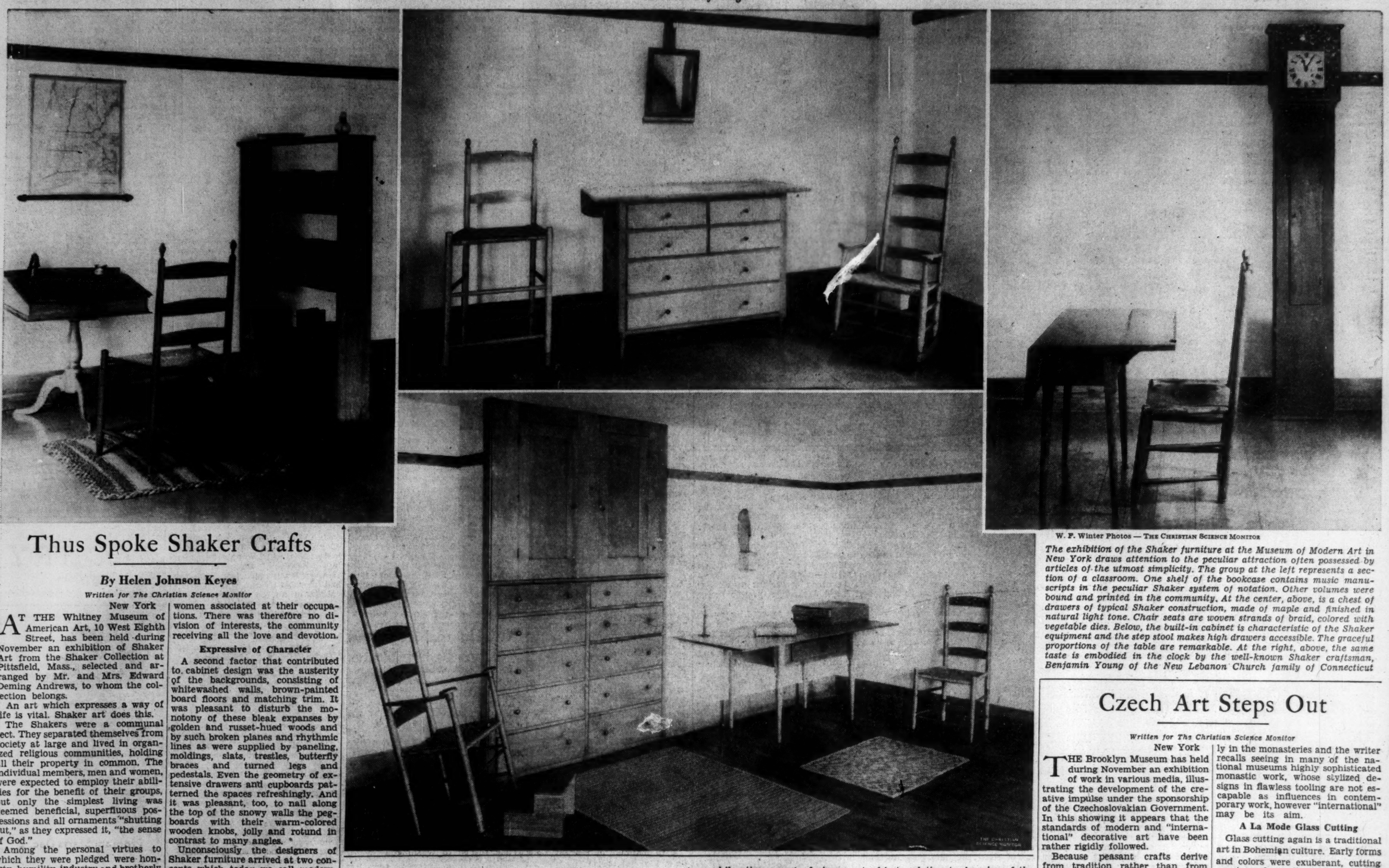

W. F. Winter Photos — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The exhibition of the Shaker furniture at the Museum of Modern Art in New York draws attention to the peculiar attraction often possessed by articles of the utmost simplicity. The group at the left represents a section of a classroom. One shelf of the bookcase contains music manuscripts in the peculiar Shaker system of notation. Other volumes were bound and printed in the community. At the center, above, is a chest of drawers of typical Shaker construction, made of maple and finished in natural light tone. Chair seats are woven strands of braid, colored with vegetable dies. Below, the built-in cabinet is characteristic of the Shaker equipment and the step stool makes high drawers accessible. The graceful proportions of the table are remarkable. At the right, above, the same taste is embodied in the clock by the well-known Shaker craftsman, Benjamin Young of the New Lebanon Church family of Connecticut

Thus Spoke Shaker Crafts

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AT THE Whitney Museum of American Art, 10 West Eighth Street, has been held during November an exhibition of Shaker Art from the Shaker Collection at Pittsfield, Mass., selected and arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews, to whom the collection belongs.

An art which expresses a way of life is vital. Shaker art does this.

The Shakers were a communal sect. They separated themselves from society at large and lived in organized religious communities, holding all their property in common. The individual members, men and women, were expected to employ their abilities for the benefit of their groups, but only the simplest living was deemed beneficial, superfluous possessions and all ornaments "shutting out," as they expressed it, "the sense of God."

Among the personal virtues to which they were pledged were honesty, humility, industry and brotherly love, and these qualities are reflected in their handiwork. They acquired a knowledge of native materials and how to work with them; perfection in the simple craftsmanship they practiced; adequate inventiveness to satisfy the physical and even the aesthetic needs of their groups; and a kindly interest in the personal comfort of individual associates—for in what other cabinet work will one find such various heights in chairs and tables, as if to suit the particular stature of this sister or that brother?

Sobriety and Dignity Dominant

Certain architectural and social regulations determined the furniture designs. For example, houses were planned with great simplicity and divided up into rooms of almost uniform size. Important among them were the "retiring rooms," used both as sleeping and living quarters by from two to six "sisters" or "brethren." The general plan for their furnishing was prescribed by ordinance and a very small margin was allowed to personal taste. On the other hand, in the equipment and arrangement of the "common rooms,"—by which is meant the meeting rooms, dining halls, kitchens, tailors' shops and sisters' sewing rooms—much was left to the ingenuity of the artisans. Their aim, however, was chiefly utility, so that the beauty arrived at was incidental to a perfectly realized ideal of service, expressed with flawless craftsmanship. The Shakers were a celibate order, the only family unit being that of the entire group in a settlement, amounting sometimes to 100 members, within which men and women associated at their occupations. There was therefore no division of interests, the community receiving all the love and devotion.

Expressive of Character

A second factor that contributed to cabinet design was the austerity of the backgrounds, consisting of whitewashed walls, brown-painted board floors and matching trim. It was pleasant to disturb the monotony of these bleak expanses by golden and russet-hued woods and by such broken planes and rhythmic lines as were supplied by paneling, moldings, slats, trestles, butterfly braces and turned legs and pedestals. Even the geometry of extensive drawers and cupboards patterned the spaces refreshingly. And it was pleasant, too, to nail along the top of the snowy walls the pegboards with their warm-colored wooden knobs, jolly and rotund in contrast to many angles.

Unconsciously the designers of Shaker furniture arrived at two concepts which today we call modern. One is named "scientific management" or "motion economy"; the other has lately been termed "functionalism."

Simplicity Itself an Art

Design among the Shakers in behalf of motion economy is particularly well illustrated in the Whitney Museum Exhibition by a maple sewing stand made with two drawers, divided by an individualizing space, that will slide out from either side of the table. This came from the Hancock Community and is dated in the catalogue, c. 1810. It provides, of course, for the work of two or even four "sisters," who can get at their materials without stretching unduly or interfering with one another. A pine and maple peg-leg stand from the New Lebanon Church family, dated c. 1800, whose height can be adjusted by means of a small wooden screw, was also designed for efficiency and labor-saving motions.

Functionalism is arrived at in these primitives by the omission of everything which, from a practical standpoint, is useless. This means the concentration of inventiveness on form, proportion and line, to the absolute exclusion of ornament. The result is the same orderliness and tranquillity that one feels today in contemporary interiors. Among the Shakers the concept was not esthetic but religious, yet the effect is identical.

The woods, naturally, come from no distant climes. They are native pine, cherry, butternut, maple and birch and are often finished with what appears to be a thin varnish that obscures the graining.

Color, regarded as somewhat dangerous to their ethics, was permitted in the textiles, and we enjoy in the Whitney Museum collection both woven and knitted rugs with coloring like stained glass. Chair seats made of hand-woven, colored tapes, braided into checkerboard patterns are typically Shaker. These give a note of gaiety to many of the lovely but scarcely luxurious ladder-backs, suited to erect posture and utilitarian labor. The dyes were, of course, compounded of herbs found near home.

Lesser Crafts Significant

The baskets are also a typical Shaker craft, bearing no analogy to colorful Indian baskets but compactly woven of what was probably a native grass but which looks like natural-colored rattan. Poplar was used liberally for utility boxes.

Calligraphy, printing and binding are among the crafts exhibited, and each is characterized by the standard of perfection that distinguishes throughout, the work of these communal families.

So-called "inspirational" drawings and paintings, associated with periods of particularly intense religious feeling, have sociological but scarcely aesthetic importance. Prints and camera studies of the communities and individuals associated with them, and a few costumes, round out an exhibition which reflects impressively a particular way of life. In the last decade of the 1700's and throughtout the 1800's it supplied the best and most enduring example of communal living that this country has brought forth.

Aesthetics in a Kitchen

By Frank Rutter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN William Morris said, "Have nothing in your home which you do not *know* to be useful," he was unconsciously enunciating the very pith and kernel of the doctrine preached by the Functionalists today. Great teacher as he was, however, Morris and his generation had to pass away before a new century, warned by the errors of the last, slowly came to recognize that beauty is not a quality that can be *added* to things but must be present in them from the beginning, or not at all.

Even yet there are backward folk who pathetically cling to the fallacy that useful things must be ugly, and are resigned that they should be so. They fail to understand that a clear expression of purpose is a cardinal element in beauty. So they do not perceive that the useless things are those which are truly the most hideous.

So it comes about to this day that there are homes in which the sitting-rooms are littered with unsightly rubbish, homes in which the one room which presents an aspect of comely order and purposefulness is the kitchen. There the busy housewife has no space for "pretty" nonsense, as "ornaments," because everything the room contains has been made for use.

How dignified and serenely harmonious a very modern kitchen can be, is demonstrated in the "streamlined kitchen," designed by Mrs. Darcy Bradell. It was one of the most striking and most admired ensembles in the summer exhibition of industrial art at Burlington House, London. Everything here has been made for use, and there is not a shape that offends the eye. There is as much dignity and good design in the kettle and casserole as in the architectural planning. That planning shows the utmost ingenuity in the economy of space, and by orderly arrangement rather than by close packing it gives the whole interior an exhilarating aspect of airy spaciousness.

Note too the subtlety with which the severity of the repeated horizontal and perpendicular lines of what may be described as the "built-in area," are relieved and softened by the arch of the recess, the discreet curves of the chair, and the rounded forms of other accessories.

Even if we do not possess so modernly planned and well equipped a kitchen, we can all learn a welcome lesson in wise selection and orderly arrangement by studying this truly beautiful and purposeful interior.

Copyright Reserved. Royal Academy Exhibition of British Art in Industry, London, 1935

It may be something of a surprise to have Mr. Rutter, art critic that he is, find so much to his taste in a kitchen, where one expects only greatest utility. Even without showing its colors, this picture lets us realize how mere harmonious lines and the simplest of plain areas may compose a pleasing picture

Notable Americana At Public Sale

New York

A COLLECTION of early blue Staffordshire ware and of Currier & Ives lithographs that is notable for its quality rather than for its size, will be sold next Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 4, at the American Art-Anderson Galleries here. This is the property of Mrs. John Canfield Tomlinson Jr. of Northampton, Mass.

Nearly all the Staffordshire ware falls in the class of blue historical subjects relating to America of the early 1800's and the collection is remarkable not only for the rarity of the many items but for the proof condition of almost every one. A similar high standard in another field is found among the Currier & Ives prints, numbering about 75 Included in these are some of the most important that are known under the heads of sporting and shipping prints.

On the afternoons of Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the same Galleries there will be sold the Alfred B. Maclay collection of American glass, announced as the most important event ever to occur in this field. Mr. Maclay's buying covered almost the entire period of American activities in this direction. The range of objects which he secured included the finer examples of Stiegel types, South Jersey, New York State, Ohio and Midwestern, blown three-mold. Colored and tinted specimens abound and a great number of pieces are notable for their extreme rarity, if not their uniqueness. Both the Tomlinson property and the Maclay glass will be on exhibition from Saturday, November 30, to the time of sale.

Czech Art Steps Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE Brooklyn Museum has held during November an exhibition of work in various media, illustrating the development of the creative impulse under the sponsorship of the Czechoslovakian Government. In this showing it appears that the standards of modern and "international" decorative art have been rather rigidly followed.

Because peasant crafts derive from tradition rather than from original concepts and express skill with old themes, rather than fresh attitudes toward life, it has seemed best to the Czech Republic to forget the old standards for a time and to direct the racial genius toward interpretations of the existing industrial world. Although the articles fashioned in the modern mood are frankly designed to sell, the movement is not actuated exclusively by commercial motives. It springs also from the realization that unless art is spontaneous—which can not be the case when it is rooted in imitation—it degenerates to the status of an historical document and is incapable of leavening thought and action.

Regardless of Fine Arts

This review is not concerned with the paintings, drawings and graphics which were an important part of the exhibition, but only with the decorative arts. These include book bindings, glass, a few metal objects, pottery, marionettes, toys, rugs, drapery fabrics and lace.

In the matter of book bindings Czechoslovakia has an aristocratic late medieval tradition. The bindings of that period were done largely in the monasteries and the writer recalls seeing in many of the national museums highly sophisticated monastic work, whose stylized designs in flawless tooling are not escapable as influences in contemporary work, however "international" may be its aim.

A La Mode Glass Cutting

Glass cutting again is a traditional art in Bohemian culture. Early forms and colors were exuberant, cutting ornate and usually Gothic in style. Contemporary objects, on the contrary, stress simplicity of line and beauty of proportion. When they are engraved the patterns are either neoclassic or else portray with an equal delicacy the beloved monuments. Most of the glass is clear, but smoke tone is used effectively in a few pieces. Grotesque birds and beasts of blown glass, showing modern Austrian influence, are also popular and give expression to the Czech love of color, now rather suppressed. The native flair for caricature appears again in comic figures of rugged pottery.

Something of the same quality of distinctly native genius irradiates the marionettes. Bohemia has for a long time taught in its schools national and international drama by means of marionettes, and they form a very characteristic group among its arts.

The hand-woven and tied rugs represent a phase of modern rug design out of which the United States and western Europe have emerged. Too bold and confused in pattern, these textiles are as restless under one's feet as a jungle. Hung on walls, however, they may be as enjoyable as is the jungle in literature! The woven drapery fabrics show some interesting textures, with colors introduced in tones rather than contrasts.

The museum assembled as a background for this exhibition a display of peasant costumes and household textiles and ornaments. Although it is true that to continue copying nineteenth century provincial crafts would be stultifying to the creative impulse and industrially unsuccessful, it is nevertheless a fact that this rustic art embodies a native genius which beside being a tradition should prove an inspiration. H. J. K.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Blown Glass of the 1820's and Earlier

PERHAPS it was putting the cart before the horse to comment on machine pressed glass of the 1800's before mentioning the blown sort, which was produced many centuries earlier. In fact, there is in the Metropolitan Museum of New York at least one example that was made in the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus (B. C. 27-A. D. 14). But all that belongs to the field of archaeology, and is mentioned only to suggest that collectors need not concern themselves with the "firsts" of this product as they may with those of pressed making.

Although it seems as if everybody must know it already, it may be said here that glass is blown very much as soap bubbles are. A little is caught on the end of a long tube dipped into the glowing fluid mass and a bubble is blown to the needed size. It stays hot and soft so long that it may be shaped at will; then it may be reheated and worked still further. If the glass bubble is confined while it is being blown, its thin walls fit themselves to all the irregularities they touch. So molds that can be inside, are used in making most of the shapes sketched here.

For that matter, the same molds might be used for the machine pressed kind, but the results in the two cases are very, very different. Blown glass is usually quite thin, though some of the type known as "South Jersey" are thick, as is the Lily Pad pitcher here. Blown glass, whether plain or patterned, has irregularities in shape due to the hand work done on it. And the pontil mark shows, either rough as when it was broken off or else a smooth and polished place where the natural rough surface has been wholly removed.

First-class photographs will show pretty clearly the general appearance of blown glass in contrast to pressed, but the two must be handled and studied to have the differences understood. It is that made before 1820 that is the subject here. There is much of present-day make on the market, but that isn't early American and it lacks the fine craftsman's touch and taste that make the product of the late 1700's so fascinating in form and substance.

C. G. B.

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Overemphasis Of College Sports Attacked Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30—Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University, in an article appearing in the official program for the Yale-Princeton football game here this afternoon, again attacks the overemphasis of college football. The Eli prexy discusses the difficulties in which colleges now find themselves because of the tendency to commercialize the sport and points out three roads which, he believes, lie open to those institutions which want to protect the character of their teams instead of adopting the hired-man athletic policy.

Dr. Angell says that colleges must weigh carefully the possibilities open to them and eventually adopt one of the following plans: Seek endowments to make athletics independent of gate receipts; simplify present programs, allowing students to carry on unaided by the college; or abandon the whole program of college sports as public spectacles and return to the informal game of the pre-Victorian era. Dr. Angell says, in part, as follows:

Is a Big Business

College football has become in many instances big business. Today in college football it is the crowd—the winners—the receipts—that count above everything else in 70 per cent of all institutions.

Granting that such a statement is true, it is a humiliating circumstance; but I am obliged to admit that such evidence as is in my possession leads me to think that it does not greatly exaggerate the facts.

Certainly there is abundant reason to believe that the general financial stringency has markedly increased the temptation to ill-advised colleges to augment gate receipts by hiring brilliant athletes and thus incidently to promote, as they suppose, the reputation of the institution and the loyalty of the graduates, with a hoped-for increase of student attendance as a further consequence—a hope, be it said, which has little factual basis to rest upon.

Now if college football is going frankly professional, then it will have to compete with the commercial game, with consequences which may well effect the [illegible] of the college athletic associations.

All prophecy is hazardous and it would surely be unsafe to predict that college football would follow the course of college baseball, which, not so many years ago, attracted thousands of spectators who have now disappeared.

Weigh Possibilities

Colleges like Princeton and Yale and Harvard, which jealously protect the character of their teams, will have to weigh carefully the several possibilities open to them, for financial income might well become permanently and seriously impaired.

They might seek to secure endowments wherewith to render the athletic program wholly independent of gate receipts. This is a proposal which has not infrequently been put forward, most recently by Harvard, and there is much to be said for it, if it can actually be brought about.

Again, the colleges may simplify and make much less expensive the present program of intercollegiate sports, perhaps discontinuing some of them as financial responsibilities of the college itself, allowing students to carry them on unaided, if they so desire.

Or finally, the whole program of college sports as public spectacles may be abandoned with a return to the informal games of the pre-Victorian era. This last solution would never be accepted by the rank and file of our colleges, until the entire temper of the alumni bodies has been changed.

Leaders of Uncle Sam's Service Schools' Elevens in Army-Navy Gridiron Battle

Wide World and © Harris & Ewing

Capt. William R. Shuler '36, Army (Left), and Capt. Louis B. Robertshaw '36, Navy

Cadets Leading The Midshipmen On the Gridiron

West Point-Annapolis Results

Year	Winner	Score
1890	Annapolis	24—0
1891	West Point	32—16
1892	Annapolis	12—4
1893	Annapolis	6—4
1899	West Point	17—5
1900	Annapolis	11—7
1901	West Point	11—5
1902	West Point	22—8
1903	West Point	40—5
1904	West Point	11—0
1905	Tie	6—6
1906	Annapolis	10—0
1907	Annapolis	6—0
1908	West Point	6—4
1910	Annapolis	3—0
1911	Annapolis	3—0
1912	Annapolis	6—0
1913	West Point	22—9
1914	West Point	20—0
1915	West Point	14—0
1916	West Point	15—7
1919	Annapolis	6—0
1920	Annapolis	7—0
1921	Annapolis	7—0
1922	West Point	17—14
1923	Tie	0—0
1924	West Point	12—0
1925	West Point	10—3
1926	Tie	21—21
1927	West Point	14—9
1930	West Point	6—0
1931	West Point	17—7
1932	West Point	20—0
1933	West Point	12—7
1934	Annapolis	3—0

West Point 19, Annapolis 13. Ties, 3.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30—Historic old Philadelphia assumed full dress wartime aspect today as the city was flooded with West Point and Annapolis youths, here to view the thirty-sixth traditional football clash between the two United States Academies at Franklin Field. Adding color to the Cadet and Middie uniforms were those of ranking army and navy officers and families, equally partisan with the future officers.

The Middies were only mildly interested that the famous old Quaker City houses the historic Liberty Bell. A Chinese gong hanging at Annapolis was a much more important bell to these sailors today than the one which tolled liberty. That same Chinese gong only "gongs" when the Navy football team triumphs over West Point. Until last year, when the trained toe of Slade Cutter booted a mud-laden football between the uprights to give the Middies a 3-to-0 victory over the Cadets, that dusty gong had not emitted a peal in 13 long years.

The West Point-Annapolis football series began back in 1890. Those early years of football were largely under the coaching of former Yale players, Eli football instruction having been secured to start the two institutions to gridiron fame. Then Army and Navy coaching took hold in intermittant spells from outside coaching. But since the World War alumni instruction has been ample most of the time. Lieut. Tom Hamilton holds a decision on Lieut. Gary Davidson by virtue of the Navy victory last year.

In this series of 35 football games the West Point elevens have happily trotted off the field of play a victorious team 19 times and the Middies have earned the right to batter that Chinese gong 13 times. Three games ended without a decision, 6-6 in 1905, 0-0 in 1923 and the spectacular 21-21 tie of 1926. Odd as it may be when Navy wins the Army seldom scores. In the 13 victories of the sailors, the soldiers have been held scoreless 10 times. Apart from the scoreless tie the Army eleven has held the Middies scoreless only six times in the 35 contests.

Williams Announces Two Winter Schedules

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—McGill University of Canada will oppose Williams in swimming here this winter in a feature of the Williams tank schedule just announced. Five meets are on the wrestling slate. The schedules:

Swimming—Jan. 14, Trinity; 18, Union. Feb. 6, McGill; 12, Yale; 18, Mass. State at Amherst; 22, Wesleyan at Middletown; 29, Springfield at Springfield. March 7, Amherst; 14, New Englands.

Wrestling—Jan. 18, Amherst at Amherst. Feb. 8, Colgate; 15, Wesleyan; 22, Amherst; 29, St. Lawrence. March 7, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

Springfield Buys Player

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League have bought Harry Gray, able center, from the New Haven Eagles of the same loop, but Gray will not report to the tribe until Monday. Hub Wilson, gifted left wing of the Indians, who has been inactive because of an injury sustained in the game with Philadelphia here on the 16th, is slated to return to action against the Providence Reds tonight.

College Yachting Result

Princeton 26¾, Yale 24½.

Sporting Around the Hub

Busy Week End for Local Sports Followers

BOSTON fandom has a week end of hockey and football on the sport bill. Tonight the Boston Cubs entertain the New Haven Eagles at the Boston Garden, and tomorrow night the Bruins are host to their division rivals, the New York Rangers. In between these two contests the football fan is offered the final attraction of the 1935 professional season at Fenway Park, tomorrow afternoon, when the Boston Redskins tangle with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In tonight's hockey game between the Cubs and Eagles, former members of the local team are expected to play important roles. Frank Jerwa and Obs Heximer, erstwhile Cub forwards, and Benny Grant, Boston goalie on loan to the Eagles, are the marked men. Other standouts on the Eagle team are Normie Himes, veteran New York American center for years; Joe McGoldrick, another former Cub, and Lloyd Jackson, a prolific scorer against the Cubs last year.

Manager Hitchman has changed the makeup of the forward lines with the return of Walter (Red) Jackson. Jackson will add much needed experience to the local attack. He is expected to start at left wing on the first line, with Gene Carrigan at center and Bobby Bauer at right wing. Porky Dumart has gone to center on the second line between Happy Harnott and Harold Johnson. Jack Riley will center the third line, with Phil Hergesheimer and Bob Blake for wingmen.

Bruins Face Rugged Stretch—The Bruins begin a stretch of rugged hockey tonight. They meet Americans at New York this evening, Rangers here tomorrow night, Chicago here Tuesday night, Detroit at Detroit Thursday, and Chicago at Chicago Sunday night, returning here to entertain Montreal a week from the coming Tuesday.

The Bruins are the talk of the league because of their failure to score goals. In four games they have totaled two goals, but little has been said about the Bruin defense, and Goalie Thompton, with the lowest goal-scoring average against them, four goals in four games. Manager Patrick showed no signs of panic and calmly asserts that the Bruins will begin to "click" soon.

Rangers always give Boston a fast and colorful game. Even during the lean years when they went game after game and season after season without a triumph on Boston ice, their contests here were always interesting. With the return of Earl Seibert to action, the Ranger defense is much stronger. That great line of the brother Cooks, centered by Frankie Boucher, is beginning its tenth season for the New Yorkers, and Murray Murdoch, Ranger spare forward, continues on his record of never having missed a game with the team, exhibition or league, since joining in 1925-26.

Signals Changed—With the rumors flying thick and fast that Eddie Casey will resign from his two-year contract to coach, the Redskins engage in their tenth and final game here against the Pirates. This has been the poorest season on record for Boston in professional football and Casey undoubtedly has found out that he is better fitted for college football. Because the visitors have a former member of the locals, starting signals will be changed for this game.

A novelty will be instituted tomorrow in which the "Ladies' Day" of baseball will favor the ladies in football. The Redskin management wishes to introduce professional football to feminine sport fans and this will be the introductory method of so doing. Ladies will be admitted for the 10 cent tax. Since many of the present Redskins will not be offered contracts next season, this game affords them a last chance to show whether they are worth retaining or not. The game will begin at 2 o'clock because of the early darkness.

Basketball Rules Interpreted—Over 1000 spectators, including college and high school coaches of the Northeast, visited the new Harvard indoor athletic building last night to attend the annual meeting for rules interpretation, sponsored by the Eastern Massachusetts basketball officials. Oswald Tower, editor of the Rules Guide, explained all the new rules governing this year's play. The more important rule changes were demonstrated by basketball teams representing Northeastern University and Providence College as Editor Tower explained them.

A substitute entering the game this year will be required to give his number and position as he reports to the official, and, if possible, the number of his opponent on the court. The player leaving the game may communicate with his substitute to point out and give the number of his opponent. This rule has been made to avoid delay.

Earlier in the day the election of officers of the New England Intercollegiate Basketball Association took place at the Harvard Varsity Club. The 1935-36 slate: President, E. M. Kelliher, re-elected; secretary-treasurer, James Packer, re-elected; district vice-presidents, Bill Coyle, Connecticut; Allie Berg, Maine; Percy Rogers, New Hampshire; Howard Prentiss, Vermont; George Feldman, Western Massachusetts, and Pat Haughley, Rhode Island.

B. U. Footballers Close Season in Florida—Playing under floodlights for the first time, the Boston University football team went down to defeat, 17 to 0, in Miami, Fla., last night. The victorious eleven represented University of Miami. The game was watched by 4000 spectators. Chilly weather, below 50 degrees, kept the attendance down. B. U. held its opponent until the fourth quarter, when all the scoring was made. Next year, University of Miami will bring a team to Boston to play the Terriers.

Here and There — Laura Robbins of Weston placed among the leaders yesterday in the fifteenth annual Carolina golf tourney for women at Pinehurst, N. C. . . . Miss Robbins's 86 was three strokes behind the leader, but a stroke better than the deposed champion, Helen Waring of Pinehurst . . . Eighty girls participated in a tournament to decide the class tennis captains at Simmons College . . . Jacqueline W. Burr of Arlington emerged leader of the seniors; Dorcas Gridley of Chicopee, captain of the juniors; Mila Eggleton of Braintree, sophomore leader, and Mildred Pitt of Providence, captain of the freshmen . . . Barbara May of Jamaica Plain, Hub swimming star, has been chosen captain of the Simmons College swimming team.

The Boston Y. M. H. A. basketball team will be making an effort tonight to win its third straight game when it meets the Tufts Jumbos at the Boston "Y" gym, Seaver Street . . . The Monitor Hockey Club opened its 1935-36 season at the Boston Arena last night, losing to the Employers' Liability Insurance team, 6 to 0 . . . The Year Book of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association is now being distributed.

Next week Boston will harbor two National Hockey League teams . . . In addition to the Boston Bruins the New York Rangers, driven out of Madison Square Garden by the six-day bicycle races, will practice on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in the Boston Garden . . . Tuesday will see more N. H. L. players in town as the Chicago Blackhawks come here for a game with the Bruins . . . The Rangers, after playing the Bruins Sunday, will not get into another game until a week from tomorrow when they play the Montreal Maroons in New York.

Girls From Northeast And the Southeast Win

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Midwest and Great Lakes women's field hockey teams didn't have a chance in the four games of the second round of the national tournament yesterday, the girls from the northeast and southeast cleaning up 5 to 1, 14 to 0, 12 to 0 and 3 to 1.

The only close contest was staged between the Southeast Reserves and Midwest Reserves. That was the 3-to-1 victory won by the southeasterners.

With such stars in its lineup as Anne B. Townsend, 11 times selected for the All-America field hockey team, May Howe, Catherine Kendig and Betty Taussig, the southeastern first team had little difficulty in running up a 12-to-0 score against the Great Lakes first team.

Miss Townsend scored five of her team's goals, Miss Howe 3, Miss Kendig 3 and Miss Taussig 1.

The Northeast Reserves, made up of players from New York and Boston, defeated the Midwest Reserves, 5 to 1.

The 14-to-0 victory made by the Northeast Reserves team over the Great Lakes Reserves was attributed largely to the efforts of Virginia Bourquardez, of New York, who crossed the goal line six times, and Betty Richey of Stuyvesant, N. Y., who got four goals.

Corner Shots

New Squash Racquets Star

BETTY WOOLSEY of New Haven, Conn., the No. 1 Cosmopolitan Club of New York player this season, recently displayed an improved squash racquets game when she defeated Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, Heights Casino captain, 15—11, 15—9, 15—10, in interclub competition. The international selection committee, which has been watching her progress, has invited her to be a candidate for the United States team which will compete in London next March for the international trophy, known as the Wolfe-Noel Cup.

Miss Woolsey is also a skier of note, and before the week is out will be aboard the Europa bound for St. Anton and Zellam See where she plans to train for the Olympic Winter Games scheduled at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in February. If she is picked as one of four members of the United States team, she will not see action in the squash court until after the 16th of February. Then, if she decides to compete in the international squash matches she will have to journey to London where she would have about a week to become acquainted with the English ball and court, which differ from the American.

Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., better known for her international tennis play, has taken up the game of squash racquets. She displayed her prowess with the squash bat recently when she was the only Ardsley player to win in an interclub match at Greenwich, Conn. Miss Andrus defeated J. V. Dillon of the Field Club, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11, 15—12.

Jack Lippincott, chairman of the tournament committee for the sixth annual Atlantic coast women's squash racquets championship, recently issued 97 invitations to the leading players in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey and Pittsburgh districts. The tournament starts Dec. 16 and closes Dec. 18 at Atlantic City.

Alex Smith Released

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Alex Smith was notified yesterday of his release from the New York Americans of the National Hockey League. The former Ottawa Senators and Boston Bruins defenseman had been seeking his release for some time. Smith said he hoped to sign with some other club in the circuit.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		Princeton	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	6
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	29-Rutgers	6
8-West Point	14	54-Cornell	0
6-Dartmouth	14	26-Annapolis	0
20-Brown	0	35-Harvard	0
55-Lafayette	0	27-Lehigh	0
14-Harvard	7	26-Dartmouth	6
175	61	218	25
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
6-Dartmouth	14	0-Syracuse	19
33-Brown	0	0-Harvard	33
0-Princeton	35	0-Yale	20
41-New Hamp.	0	14-Boston U.	0
7-Yale	14	0-Columbia	18
		0-Colgate	33
107	89	21	197
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
67-Lafayette	0	7-Michigan	19
6-Michigan	10	7-Cornell	7
0-Annapolis	14	2-Syracuse	13
33-Penn State	6	7-Navy	28
33-Cornell	7	18-Brown	0
199	80	73	108
Dartmouth		**Boston**	
39-Norwich	0	6-Toledo	0
47-Vermont	0	13-Tufts	7
59-Bates	7	6-Bates	6
41-Brown	0	40-Vermont	6
14-Harvard	14	0-New Hampshire	0
14-Yale	6	6-Rutgers	12
34-W. & M.	0	0-Brown	14
41-Cornell	6	6-Boston C.	25
6-Princeton	26	0-Miami	17
295	51	77	87
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
19-Brown	0	0-Williams	20
7-Penn State	3	6-Northeastern	6
14-Columbia	2	0-N. Hampshire	21
0-Colgate	27	0-Bowdoin	31
0-Maryland	0	13-Mass. State	19
112	56	46	124
New York		**Northeastern**	
34-Bates	7	26-American Int.	0
25-Carnegie Tech	6	0-Conn. State	6
33-Penn M. C.	7	37-Alfred	7
7-Georgetown	6	6-R. I. State	6
14-Bucknell	0	33-Norwich	0
45-C. C. N. Y.	0	13-Lowell T. S.	6
48-Rutgers	0	6-Tufts	6
0-Fordham	21	13-Mass. State	12
206	47	134	37
Colby		**Bowdoin**	
6-Amherst	6	7-Mass. State	6
0-Tufts	0	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Vermont	0	6-Williams	27
0-Providence	26	20-Colby	0
0-Bowdoin	20	14-Bates	0
12-Maine	0	13-Maine	13
0-Bates	6	31-Tufts	0
24	58	124	46
Bates		**Annapolis**	
31-Arnold	0	30-W. & M.	0
7-New York	34	27-Mercer	0
7-Dartmouth	59	26-Virginia	0
6-Boston	6	6-Yale	7
26-Maine	7	0-Notre Dame	14
0-Bowdoin	14	0-Princeton	26
6-Colby	0	13-Pennsylvania	0
0-Holy Cross	79	28-Columbia	7
83	199	130	61
Cornell		**Maine**	
6-St. Lawrence	12	7-Rhode Island	0
19-W. Reserve	33	0-Holy Cross	47
14-Syracuse	21	13-New Hampshire	2
0-Princeton	54	28-Arnold	0
7-Columbia	7	7-Bates	26
6-Dartmouth	41	0-Colby	12
7-Pennsylvania	33	13-Bowdoin	13
59	201	68	100
West Point		**Springfield**	
14-W. & M.	0	10-E. Stroudsburg	0
54-Gettysburg	0	0-Harvard	20
13-Harvard	0	20-Brown	0
14-Yale	8	13-New Hampshire	0
7-Miss. State	13	0-Providence	12
6-Pittsburgh	29	53-Lowell T. S.	0
6-Notre Dame	6	7-St. Thomas	0
34-Vermont	0	0-Boston C.	39
		19-Alleghany	0
148	56	122	71
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
20-Tufts	0	0-Amherst	26
43-Union	6	9-Trinity	7
41-Wesleyan	0	0-Williams	41
13-Amherst	0	34-Rochester	0
219	26	83	120
Amherst		**Pittsburgh**	
6-Colby	6	14-Waynesburg	0
0-St. Lawrence	13	35-Wash. & Jeff.	0
0-Colgate	12	24-West Virginia	6
23-Union	0	6-Notre Dame	9
12-Rochester	0	9-Penn State	0
26-Wesleyan	0	0-Fordham	0
13-Mass. State	0	29-West Point	6
40-Swarthmore	6	6-Nebraska	0
0-Williams	13	0-Carnegie	0
120	50	123	21
Holy Cross		**Colgate**	
32-R. I. State	0	30-Niagara	0
12-Providence	0	31-St. Lawrence	0
47-Maine	0	12-Amherst	0
13-Harvard	0	6-Iowa	12
13-Manhattan	13	52-Lafayette	0
3-Colgate	0	0-Holy Cross	3
34-St. Anselm	0	6-Tulane	14
7-Carnegie Tech.	0	27-Syracuse	0
79-Bates	0	27-Rutgers	0
		33-Brown	0
240	13	224	29

Navy Returning $110,000

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30 (AP)—The United States Naval Academy Athletic Association is facing the task of returning about $110,000 to persons whose applications for Army-Navy game tickets could not be filled. Checks totaling $60,000 have been made out and are being mailed to the disappointed ticket seekers. In addition, the association returned $50,000 which came in after the ticket deadline.

Story Is News to Von Weise

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Louis B. Von Weise, of Montclair, N. J., president of the St. Louis Browns, said yesterday he had heard nothing other than through the newspapers, of the intentions of George Sisler and a group of St. Louis sportsmen and business men to try to purchase the American League Club. Von Weise also is trustee of the estate of Phil Ball, owner of the Browns.

Michigan State To Lose Nine Gridiron Regulars for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 30—Nine members of Michigan State's winning football team of the past fall have rounded out their period of varsity eligibility and will not be available for duty in 1936 when Coach Charles W. Bachman calls his roster. Seniors who completed their collegiate careers this fall were: Robert Allmann of Bay City, end; Dick Colina, Detroit, quarterback; Archie Ross, Grand Rapids, tackle; Don Wiseman, Grand Rapids, fullback; Dick Edwards, Dimondale, halfback; Sidney P. Wagner, Lansing, guard; Kurt C. Warmbein, St. Joseph, halfback, Louis Zarza, East Chicago, Ind., end; Joseph A. Buzolits, Edwardsburg, center.

Four of the letter winners who are taking some senior class work but who expect to return next fall are: Albert Agett, Kingsport, Tenn., halfback; Harrison Neumann, Lansing, quarterback; Frederick Ziegel, Detroit, utility back, and Miles Wilson of Kalamazoo, guard.

The largest number of Spartans to win the coveted "S" were seniors although the men scheduled to graduate were all important cogs in the winning 1935 eleven. Besides the four listed above, those who will return for next season are the following: Arthur Brandstatter, Ecorse, fullback; Gordon Dahlgren, Chicago, guard; Kurt Kuhne, Pontiac, fullback; Henry Kutchins, Hamtramck, end; Milton Lehnhardt, Detroit, end; Steve Sebo, Battle Creek, halfback; Julius Sieder, Traverse City, tackle; Vincent Vanderburg, Muskegon, center; Harry Speelman, Grand Rapids, tackle.

Four sophomores won the major letter. This group consisted of Frank Gaines, Lansing, end; Tom Gortat, Muskegon, guard; Harry Speelman, Grand Rapids, tackle; Howard Swartz, LaGrange, Ill., tackle.

Six sophomores to whom the coaches will look next year for a great deal of help in building the team won the minor letter. They were: Charles Halbert, Grand Rapids, quarterback; Robert McComb, Muskegon Heights, end; Gary Blunt, Port Huron, tackle; Jack Coolidge, Muskegon, halfback; Norman Olman, Grand Rapids, guard; Nelson Schrader, Northville, tackle. Sam Ketchman of Battle Creek, a junior, also won the minor letter.

New Hampshire Squad Dons Roller Skates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 30—Here's a new one—not even Ripley has heard about it. Undaunted by the scarcity of snow provided by Old Man Weather, Coach Paul Sweet of the University of New Hampshire winter sports team has his 39 candidates work out daily on roller skates, poling themselves around the streets of Durham.

"The idea, so far as we know, is original," said Sweet. "Although it is not perfect, it does offer the best snowless opportunity for the cross-country skiers to develop their arms and shoulders."

Prospects for a strong winter sports team appear bright with the return of three lettermen from last year's club, which won first place at Williams, Dartmouth, Maine, and the University Carnival here; and took third at the Lake Placid Intercollegiates and the I. S. U. Championship at St. Sauveur, Que.

Outstanding among the 39 candidates who reported to Sweet are: Karl Craigin '37, Portsmouth, I. S. U. cross-country ski champion and dependable scorer in other ski events; Jere A. Chase '36, Seabrook, ice speedster who switched to the skiing events in 1934 with success, after skating had been ruled out of competition by the Dartmouth-dominated I. S. U. He is strong in ski jumping, slalom, and especially in the distance events. Walt Mirey Jr., Ashburnham, Mass., all-round performer who excels in ski jumping, is also back with the Wildcat snowmen.

Harvard Realizes A Profit in Athletics

By a Staff Writer

For the first time since the year ending June 30, 1932, Harvard athletics showed a balance on the right side of the ledger, according to a financial report released for publication yesterday by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of the Cambridge institution. For the year ending June 30, 1935, a profit of $2306.18 was realized in athletics. In 1932, $36,729.36 was written in black figures, but through 1933 and 1934 the figures were written in red.

A rigid economy program instituted by the Harvard Athletic Association, under the direction of William J. Bingham, was responsible for the profit during 1935. All sports except football decreased their expenses. All five major sports teams increased their income.

Football, as usual, contributed the biggest income, a net total of $291,465.32. It cost $75,738.01 to conduct the sport. Crew cost more than $17,000 and track about $18,000.

The minor sports and physical education department used $81,639.99. Maintenance and operation of athletic buildings and grounds cost $102,605.60.

Special Cable Service During Winter Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 30—A special telephone and telegraph exchange with direct cable connections to overseas ports and leading cities has just been opened in the Bavarian twin village of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the IVth Olympic Winter Games will be held next Feb. 6 to 16.

This is to speed up the transmission of press reports to all parts of the world during the Olympic contests. Two thousand telephone calls and 2000 telegrams a day can be handled by this exchange, thus offering additional facilities for the press and public during the Games.

Ohio State Squad Elects

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Ohio State University football squad, co-champion of the Western Conference, has elected Merle E. Wendt '37 of Middletown, Ohio, captain for 1936. Wendt is in the college of engineering. He plays end on the eleven.

Lam of Colorado Gains 1043 Yards

By the Associated Press

Denver, Nov. 30

COLORADO UNIVERSITY'S "jackrabbit" of the gridiron, Quarterback W. C. Lam, set a new United States football record Thursday of 1043 yards gained from scrimmage in nine games.

The old mark, held by Beattie Feathers of Tennessee, was 1015 yards. Lam, a capable tapdancer, ticked off 31 yards yesterday against Denver. His average for 145 attempts this season was 7.2 yards. He weighs 154 pounds.

Knox College Back On Football Map

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 30 (AP)—The sons of old Knox College who mourned a record of 27 consecutive football defeats a year ago, today rubbed their hands over Siwash's most successful gridiron campaign since 1929.

Only a year ago headlines proclaimed that Old Siwash had tied Hobart College's record of unbroken setbacks, following an overwhelming Thanksgiving Day beating from Monmouth College, Knox hadn't even scored a point during the 1934 season, and the outlook was bleak.

All that is changed now. Under a new coach, Pete Reynolds, Siwash won five games during the recent campaign, lost two and tied two and was in the running for the Illinois Intercollegiate Conference championship until Monmouth wrecked the title hopes by a margin of only one point, 7 to 6, Thursday.

Knox counted in every game this season. Coe College of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was the only foe to score more than one touchdown against Reynolds' eleven which averaged nine points a game to six for the enemy.

"This year's job was to teach fundamentals," Reynolds says. "We had to develop a punter and teach the boys to tackle, along with giving out just enough offensive stuff to cash in on a few of our scoring chances."

Reynolds will lose only four men by graduation, three of them reserves. Knox supporters figure the bell in "Old Main" will ring out tidings of a 1936 conference title.

Coyle Eliminates Phelps

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—William E. Coyle Jr., Montclair Athletic Club, made short work of the latest aspirant for squash racquets honors, E. A. Phelps of the Yale Club, in the final round of the Eastern Squash Racquets Association fall tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Playing his usual shifty game, with his fine footwork emphasized, he downed the young payer in 23 minutes by a score of 15—10, 15—6, 15—2. Phelps made a fair start, as the third ranking player of the Metropolitan Association was slightly unsteady, sending many of his low shots into the telltale, and held his own until the score was 8—6 in favor of Coyle in the second game. But at that point Coyle got his shots in order, and ran out the game without losing service, and then ran 11 more points in the third game before he relinquished it.

Not Feasible To Press Standards, Says Dr. Farrand

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 30 (AP)—Dr. Wilson Farrand, in a report on subsidization of athletes in colleges, said yesterday, "it is not feasible to enforce the standards which have been set up."

Dr. Farrand, secretary of Princeton University, reported for the commission on higher educational institutions at the forty-ninth convention of the Middle Atlantic States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The standards, set up four years ago, refused a place on the accredited list to any college which gave scholarships to athletes, effective September, 1933. The commission accepted a signed statement of the college president as proof athletes were not subsidized.

The report said the commission would not use auditors or detectives to uncover any subsidization.

"And yet," Dr. Farrand said, "while we have no evidence on which we could act in any specific case, the indications of extensive subsidizing of athletes in a number of institutions are so clear that it is difficult to see how an efficient administration can be so blind in what is going on."

The report said no college giving money or its equivalent to students with athletic ability could maintain its academic standards.

"Our task is not to reform athletics, but solely to maintain academic standards," it said.

"We are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that it is not feasible to enforce the standards that we have set up against the evident belief on the part of a number of colleges that the subsidizing of athletes is a proper procedure.

"And yet, although in face of manifest opposition, we are unable to enforce the rule, the commission takes this opportunity to reiterate its firm conviction that no college that grants athletic scholarships is worthy of a place on the accredited list."

The commission reported that Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, had been added to the accredited list in February and that Houghton College, Houston, N. Y.; Misericordia College, Dallas, Penna., Mt. Mercy College, Pittsburgh, and St. Peters College, Jersey City, had been added to the list last week.

Rankine Wins Berwick Run

BERWICK, Penna., Nov. 29 (AP)—Robert Rankine, of Preston, Ont., ran home first yesterday in the Berwick marathon for the third consecutive time, and set a new record for the nine miles, 385 yards. His time was 47m. 35s. Finishing 200 feet behind Rankine was Eino Penttl, the Finn. John Yeaman, a young Canadian from Galt, Ont., was third. Joseph Mundy, formerly of Philadelphia and running under the colors of the Millrose A. C. of New York, was fourth.

College Football Result

Miami 17, Boston 0.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, Tues Eve., Dec. 3, at 8:20
MARION KERBY
Negro Exaltations and Southern Mountain Songs.
Benefit of the ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE

JORDAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Dec. 4, at 8:15
PUTNAM ALDRICH and ALFRED ZIGHERA
Recital of XVIIIth Century Music for Harpsichord and Viola da Gamba

JORDAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 5, at 8:15
FRANCOISE MEREMINSKA
PIANIST (Baldwin Piano)

JORDAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Dec. 14, at 3
DR. WALTER DAMROSCH
DRAMATIC RECITAL at the Piano
ON WAGNER'S "TRISTAN AND ISOLDE"

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 15 AT 8
Handel and Haydn Society
Symphonic Chorus of 300 Voices
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Cond.
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BOSTON ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
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Preston Foster—Melvyn Douglas

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Amos Cottle

BOOK titles interest me.

Well, naturally, you say. That is what they are intended to do.

What I really mean is, that the mental processes behind titles interest me—the why and the how of their choosing, the laws of fashion under which they will rise, flourish, and decline, the strange coincidence by which two writers light upon the same title in the same season, and the far stranger fact that more writers do not suffer such luckless unanimity. These are just a few of the causes that make me interested in titles.

There was a time when a novelist named his book after his chief character, and fretted himself no more about the matter. That was an easier time for authors. Defoe, progenitor of the modern novel, called his work "Robinson Crusoe" and considered the name adequately self-advertising. Richardson and Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Jane Austen, Scott, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Trollope, Dickens, all followed that simple and sufficient method, either entirely or in large part. They found a distinctive name for their leading character, they put it on the title-page of their book, and book and character marched into fame together. It meant an incalculable saving in the public's mental energy to have only one name per book to memorize. Secretly I have a conviction, that one reason why the name of the most important person in these earlier novels has kept out of the limbo of forgotten things is that hero or heroine is synonymous with the book.

* * *

PERHAPS CHARACTER NAMES came to tread on one another's toes and get in one another's way. At any rate, other kinds of titles began, in time, to appear. I do not mean that novels are no longer christened after their leading characters. This very year we have good examples of the custom in Mary Ellen Chase's "Silas Crockett," "Edna, His Wife" by Margaret Ayer Barnes, "Selina" by Sheila Kaye-Smith. But it is not easy to find a large number.

It was Jane Austen who gave a boost to twinned book names—"Sense and Sensibility," "Pride and Prejudice," to be followed by Charles Reade's "Cloister and the Hearth" and Elizabeth Gaskell's "Wives and Daughters." Next in popularity to persons' names—Christian, family, or both—have been place-names—"Mansfield Park," "The Mill on the Floss," "Wuthering Heights," "Cranford," "Bleak House," "Barchester Towers," "Treasure Island."

Ever seeking something different, many latter-day authors have not been content with such obviously descriptive titles. They have wished to indicate themes rather than characters or setting, and to do this they have often had recourse to quotations, sometimes familiar and sometimes not. Among the first well-known British novelist to do that was Charles Reade when he named a novel after a proverb, "It's Never Too Late to Mend." Thackeray may have found the title for his most famous work in "Pilgrim's Progress," though Vanity Fair as applied to the social scene had long been a familiar expression.

* * *

AS FAITHFULLY AS the Puritans searched the Bible when they had a new baby to name, authors have turned to the same source to find inspiration in naming their books. The *Wilson Bulletin* for Librarians has printed lists of titles of this sort from time to time—among them Edith Wharton's "House of Mirth" derived from Ecclesiastes: "A Certain Rich Man" by William Allen White, from the Book of Luke; "The Mother of All Living," Robert Keable's once-famous novel, from Genesis.

"The Inside of the Cup," "The Street Called Straight," "The Tree of Knowledge," "Seats of the Mighty," "A Deputy Was King," "A Goodly Heritage" are obviously Biblical. To these may be added the excellent new novel by Barbara Stevens, "Walk Humbly," with a title quoted from the mighty sayings of the prophet Micah.

The Bible, Shakespeare, other poets, folk-songs and folk-sayings are, in the order given, the chief treasure mines for title seekers. Professor Holznecht of New York University, in an article in the *Shakespeare Association* Bulletin, reported thirty-four books and plays published around 1930 that echoed a phrase from Shakespeare. Since every reading person is supposed to have some understanding of the significance of the phrase, the author assumes that the title will foreshadow the book; not too much, but enough to invite the reader into its pages. "Rough-Hewn" was Dorothy Canfield's title, reinforced by the full quotation printed beneath it—"There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." "Brief Candles" by Aldous Huxley, "All Our Yesterdays" by H. M. Tomlinson, and dozens more come from the same great storehouse.

The Bible and Shakespeare were a little too well known for some writers' taste. They ransacked the poets. In Milton, Thomas Wolfe found "Look Homeward, Angel." From Swinburne, Sylvia Thompson garnered "Hounds of Spring." Stark Young's "So Red the Rose" is a phrase from the *Rubaiyat*, O. Henry's "Cabbages and Kings" is a souvenir of "Alice in Wonderland." Willa Cather remembered Walt Whitman when she wrote "O Pioneers."

* * *

FOLK-SONGS HAVE proved apt title sources. Kaufman's play "Of Thee I Sing" is obviously an echo of the American national anthem. H. L. Davis's Harper-Prize novel, "Honey in the Horn," comes, by a more recondite road, from a ballad of the West. Mary Robert Rinehart needed only half of a Mother Goose jingle in naming one of her novels "When a Man Marries."

A. S. M. Hutchinson has been expert in this scanning of quotations. He gathered the title for "The Happy Warrior" from Wordsworth, "If Winter Comes" from Shelley, "One Increasing Purpose" from Tennyson, and "This Freedom" from the Book of Acts.

Amy Lowell, too, had a gift for finding in other poetry unusual titles for her own volumes—"A Dome of Many Colored Glass," is a quotation from Shelley's "Adonais," "What's O'clock" occurs in Shakespeare's "King Richard III," and "Ballads for Sale," was, of course, the street cry of ballad-mongers of old.

There are fashions in titles, or, if not that, mysterious impulses that move more than one writer to hit upon the same word, or even upon an identical phrasing. So natural and suitable a title as "The Mother" has appealed to Pearl Buck and Naomi Royde-Smith, and without the article, to Kathleen Norris, to say nothing of translated novels by Grazia Deledda, Yusuke Tsurumi, and Maxim Gorky.

* * *

AUTHORS SEEM TO have a special fondness for green. Witness "The Green Bay Tree" by Louis Bromfield, "Green Dolphin" by Sara Ware Bassett, "Green Isle" by Alice Duer Miller, "A Green Bough" by William Faulkner, "Green Pastures" by Marc Connelly, "Green Light" by Lloyd Douglas and another "Green Light" by Louise Hauck, with W. H. Hudson's "Green Mansions" and Hugh Walpole's "Green Mirror" appearing earlier.

Sometimes titles suffer a sea change. Joseph Conrad's "Nigger of the Narcissus" became "Children of the Sea" when it first arrived in America. May Sinclair's "Kitty Tailleur" was re-christened "The Immortal Innocent," Arnold Bennett named a novel "The Card," but in America it is known as "Denry the Audacious." The work of Emilie and Georges Romieu, translated in English, was "The Brontë Sisters" in London and "The Three Virgins of Haworth" in New York.

At present writers run to long titles. The one-syllable label, so popular several years ago, now gives place to a phrase, sometimes to a sentence. Strangely enough, the sentence frequently tells less than the one word. Ellen Glasgow calls her novel "Vein of Iron," Hugh Walpole called his "Fortitude." They mean the same, but Mr. Walpole's is direct, Miss Glasgow's allusive. Nowadays a title must not be too obvious. It used to proclaim the subject of the book, now it tries to make the reader guess.

* * *

BUT WHAT ABOUT your own title? someone asks. You've said nothing about Amos Cottle.

Ah, don't you see that I am trying to follow the fashion? My title, too, is quoted—from Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers": "Ah, Amos Cottle!—What a name!"

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIEPPE HARBOUR, 1823: *by John Sell Cotman*

SIGNED and dated 1823, this fascinating view of Dieppe Harbour by J. S. Cotman is one of the most important water colors in an extensive bequest recently received by the Victoria & Albert Museum from Edith, Lady Powell, widow of Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., a well-known figure at Court in Victorian days. Lady Powell was a granddaughter of Archdeacon Burney, who was a nephew of the famous Fanny Burney (Madame d'Arblay), and a great collector of water colors, many of which he bought from the sale of Dr. Monro, who is famous for befriending Cozens, Turner, Girtin, Cotman and other artists of genius.

This view of Dieppe is considered by experts to be the original of another drawing of the same subject, exhibited by Cotman at the Old Water Color Society in 1825, and subsequently acquired by the Victoria & Albert with the William Smith Bequest, received in 1876.

Once ranked only as a minor master of the Norwich School, the fame of John Sell Cotman (1782-1842) has steadily advanced in recent years, particularly since the Exhibition of British Art at Burlington House in 1934, when many fine examples of his work in oils and water color from private collections first became known to the general public. Cotman is now regarded as one of the greatest of England's landscape painters, worthy to rank beside Constable and Turner; while to the younger generation of artists his work is of special significance, by reason of the solidity and substantiality of his treatment of forms, and the emphasis he lays on three-dimensional design. By his powerful treatment of "volumes" and his tendency toward geometrical construction, Cotman is recognized to have anticipated in some measure the principles which Cézanne was later to popularize.

FRANK RUTTER

November Twilight

(El Camino Real)

BETWEEN long lanes of
towering, tufted eucalypti,
crowned with fragrant, cloudy haze
rising in curling undulations from
deep-smouldering, heaped-up leaves,
the golden leaf-framed disks
of wayside poplars
flaunt their vivid largess,
freshly metaled by the touch of Midas,
masquerading as a frosty playmate,
flashing brilliant autumn signals.
And aromas, sweet with burning vapors,
deftly blended with crisp tang
of sharp night dampness,
offer a nectar spiced,
an altared incense rising
from a grateful earth.

EDYTH SAGE ARMSTRONG

Experiencing a Work of Art

WE ARE all critics; and the professional critic is only one who writes and prints where others think or speak. So, when we are irritated by him, as we all are, we should remember that his perversities are probably our own, the difference being that he exposes himself in public. . . . The danger of professional criticism lies less in its actual opinions than in its suggestions, implied rather than expressed; and the best criticism is valuable not so much for its particular judgments as for its attitude. The best critics are those who, having freed their minds from wrong suggestions, are therefore able to experience works of art, and who, by their manner of writing about works of art, help their readers to experience them.

But, if we are to attain to this freedom and fullness of experience, we must be on our guard against wrong suggestions, must be aware that we are, ourselves, subject to them, and must know that our judgment is worthless until we have learned to experience works of art freely and completely. That, unfortunately, is what many critics, professional or amateur, never learn. Their whole commerce with works of art consists of criticism without experience, criticism which prevents experience; for they are always subject to the wrong suggestion, the commonest of all, that their business with a work of art is to judge it. They are misled, both by the derivation of the word critic, and by their natural desire to judge. . . .

Having decided that a book is worth reading, you must cease to judge it while you read it; you must let it happen to you, or your opinion of it will not be worth having nor will you make any progress in the experience of literature or of any kind of art. . . .

All right judgment, all good criticism is based on the enjoyment of works of art themselves and not of any intermediate and obstructive process. Without such enjoyment we lack the knowledge necessary to criticism; we are like judges who have never heard the evidence. . . .

The purpose of this article is to examine some of the suggestions which prevent the experience of works of art and which produce bad criticism. But, if I said no more, I might be taken to imply that criticism can have no principles and should express only the aesthetic adventures of the critic. This I do not mean, though I would rather have aesthetic adventures than principles based on no experience. My point is that principles must be based on experience and that experience is not so easy as we think. The greatest works of art, upon the experience of which principles ought to be based, are complex and highly organized, produced not for the lazy and conceited but for those who will make an effort answering to the effort of the artist. Those who have experienced them fully know that such experience is rare and difficult, and no less wonderful when it comes. It consists in a sudden sense of the whole, by which all particular beauties are heightened and in which obscurities and defects vanish. When thus you experience *Hamlet*, it no longer seems to you full of quotations, nor do you ask any questions about it. It proceeds as inevitably as a great tune; and in fact all great art, when fully experienced, is like music, meaning nothing outside itself, making a world of its own for us which must be seen or heard to be believed. Without this seeing or hearing there is of course no believing; and it is therefore impossible to convince a critic who has never seen or heard that he is writing about what he does not understand.—From "Essays on Literature and Life" by A. CLUTTON-BROCK. (New York: Dutton.)

Some Ways of Expressing Banter

BEFORE the modern technique for printing illustrations was developed, it was with their needles that women smiled at the sedate ways of their times. There is now in the Antiquarian Museum in Worcester, Massachusetts, a large embroidered panel which shows how the gathering of a congregation before the door of the Old South Church amused one woman who saw it. It was with their needles also, that women giggled at their husbands. A Western New York woman embroidered two tidies for her husband's two rocking chairs. One bore the picture of a horse and the motto, "Get Jim, Sam." The other said "Take a seat, Sam," his reward for the exercise.

Women laughed at their houses and at their families through silhouettes, cutting them in a way that the grave masculine wielders of the scissors never undertook. When the modern magazine and newspaper illustrations became possible, they entered that field in the same spirit in which they took up their pens and began to write humor. We have but to turn to the free banter of Helen Hokinson, Mary Petty, and Alice Harvey to note how a hundred years have enriched and widened women's appreciation of absurdities.

But banter is not always so free. Sometimes there are Causes to serve. The cartoonist may have spiritual affiliations, as we see in the work of Alice Beech Winter, Lou Rogers and Nina Allender. Campaigning with their pencils, they helped to laugh down the opposition to the movements with which they were identified, thus clearing the ground for lighter moods by others. All along the line from the gravely comical to the comically grave stretch the canvases of women painters who indulge in independence of tradition, notably Dorothy McKay, Barbara Shermund, Mabel Dwight, Esther Pressoir, and Marjorie Organ. Abastenia St. Leger Eberle has reached the Metropolitan Museum with an amusing piece of sculpture. Rose Cecil O'Neill has long been a favorite exponent of "Kewpie Philosophy" on the platform as well as in drawing: "But the Kewps' idea, if understood, is to make you laugh while they do you good." Her temper ranges from that delight which the grown-up has always taken in babies, as she has embodied it in the famous "kewpies," to a delicate, poignant, almost tragic sensitiveness, revealed in the figure of the Past holding in her lap the Present—an unknown, tricksy, disturbing breed—MARTHA BENSLEY BRUERE and MARY RITTER BEARD, in "Laughing Their Way." (New York: Macmillan.)

Le vrai Disciple

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES normes indiquées par le Christ Jésus à ses disciples doivent être maintenues aujourd'hui pour que l'influence purificatrice et ennoblissante du christianisme continue d'être un facteur qui épure et améliore les relations humaines. Le Maître a dit (Jean 13:35): "C'est à ceci que tous connaîtront que vous êtes mes disciples, si vous avez de l'amour les uns pour les autres."

Nous avons là un criterium dont l'usage fréquent serait bien salutaire à ceux qui se réclament du nom de chrétiens. Avons-nous habituellement de l'amour les uns pour les autres? Si l'examen sincère de nos pensées, de nos paroles et de nos actes nous permet de répondre en toute franchise: "Oui!"—nous pouvons en conclure que nous sommes disciples du Christ Jésus, que nous sommes des chrétiens.

La révélation de la Science Chrétienne a fourni au genre humain un concept de l'amour beaucoup plus haut et plus pur; elle a donné à l'amour universel un élan qui dépasse tout ce qu'on avait connu depuis les premiers siècles du christianisme. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, au cours d'un article intitulé "L'Amour," Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage (p. 250): "L'amour n'est point une chose qu'on mette sur une étagère, ne la prenant qu'en de rares occasions pour la placer avec des pincettes sur une feuille de rose. J'ai de grandes exigences concernant l'amour; je demande qu'il soit prouvé par des témoins actifs, qu'il ait pour résultats de nobles sacrifices et l'accomplissement de grandes œuvres. Si ces choses ne paraissent point, je rejette le mot comme étant une tromperie et une contrefaçon: ce n'est pas ainsi que sonne le vrai métal."

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne font ressortir le fait que pour aimer Dieu et l'homme, il faut comprendre ce qu'est la Divinité et saisir le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. L'amour actif entraîne nécessairement le désir de faire des efforts pour appliquer dans tous les détails des relations humaines cette compréhension spirituelle de Dieu. La Bible déclare que "Dieu est amour." En tant que manifestation ou représentation de l'Amour infini, l'homme exprime naturellement toutes les qualités de l'Amour omnipotent et plein de grâce—douceur, charité, générosité, compassion, pureté, affection sincère. L'exercice de ces qualités dans la vie quotidienne élève les pensées humaines plus haut que la haine ou la crainte, et permet au disciple de percer à jour le masque de matérialité qui dissimule apparemment son être réel et celui de son prochain. Il peut ainsi reconnaître cette vérité: l'Amour est toujours présent, toujours opérant. Les sens matériels prétendent que le péché, la convoitise, la pauvreté, la maladie, le matérialisme égoïste, sont des choses réelles et puissantes; mais l'Amour est une loi rédemptrice et nous sauve des croyances que le sens matériel cherche à imposer au genre humain. L'Amour ne peut être séparé du sens spirituel dont Mrs. Eddy donne cette définition, à la page 209 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La faculté consciente et constante de comprendre Dieu."

Avoir en tout temps de l'amour pour son semblable n'implique pas qu'il faille ignorer l'erreur ou excuser ce qui s'écarte de la perfection; mais cela exige qu'on sépare l'erreur de la personne et qu'on acquière une réalisation toujours plus nette de ce fait: l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, de l'Amour divin, ne peut être caché par les brumes de la matérialité. Dans la guérison de Marie-Madeleine, nous avons un remarquable exemple de la compassion avec laquelle Jésus traitait les pécheurs. Le Maître était sûr que l'Amour divin gouverne et que cette autorité se manifeste sans cesse; aussi put-il instantanément détruire chez Marie-Madeleine l'amour du péché, ce qui la libéra des pensées pécheresses et de leur tourment.

Un homme qui trouvait bien difficile d'aimer un de ses semblables se mit en devoir de sonder ses propres pensées et s'aperçut alors qu'il avait permis à la critique mesquine de prendre beaucoup d'empire sur lui: au point où il en était arrivé, émettre un blâme paraissait plus naturel que de dire ou de penser des choses constructives et bonnes. Ces critiques paraissaient souvent insignifiantes, et leur auteur avait l'impression qu'elles étaient quelquefois nécessaires pour alimenter la conversation. Elles devinrent chez lui une habitude jusqu'au moment où ayant vu que cette erreur représentait un manque d'amour, il la corrigea. Combien est grande la charité qui refuse d'abandonner une conversation sans avoir mis une pensée ou une parole bienveillante, constructive et vraie, à la place des critiques inconsidérées ou malveillantes auxquelles d'autres s'étaient peut-être livrés!

Sans doute, nous ne pouvons pas toujours être d'accord avec nos semblables. Par nos antécédents, notre culture, nos expériences personnelles, nous différons les uns des autres, de sorte qu'il semble humainement impossible que tous envisagent de la même manière les multiples détails de l'existence. Toutefois nous pouvons supposer chez les autres comme chez nous-mêmes des mobiles louables, de l'humilité, et l'attitude conciliante que nous désirons sincèrement manifester; et dans la mesure où nous nous efforcerons de construire sur ce qui est bon dans le caractère humain, nous constaterons que touchant les valeurs fondamentales, nous ne différons pas beaucoup de nos frères, même si leur race ou leur religion n'est pas la nôtre.

Être un vrai disciple du Christ Jésus, telle est la plus belle tâche à laquelle les hommes puissent se vouer. Selon les commandements de Jésus, ce ministère comprend la guérison des malades, la réformation des pécheurs, la prédication de l'évangile aux pauvres. Il a pour base l'amour—l'amour pour Dieu et l'homme. "C'est l'Amour qui est le libérateur," écrit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 225); et des milliers de Scientistes Chrétiens répartis dans toute l'étendue du monde prouvent chaque jour que cette déclaration est vraie.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Discipleship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE same standards which Christ Jesus set up for his disciples must be upheld today if Christianity's purifying and uplifting influence is to remain an active factor in the clarification and amelioration of human relationships. The Master said (John 13:35), "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

It is a wholesome practice for those who call themselves Christians to use frequently the measuring rod as given in the passage just quoted. Do we habitually entertain love one for another? If, after an honest examination of thought, word, and deed, we can honestly answer "Yes," then we may know that we are Christ Jesus' disciples—that we are Christians.

The revelation of Christian Science has brought to mankind a greatly uplifted and purified concept of love, and has afforded a greater impetus to universal love than has been known since the time of Christianity's advent. In "Miscellaneous Writings," in an article entitled "Love," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 250): "Love is not something put upon a shelf, to be taken down on rare occasions with sugar-tongs and laid on a rose-leaf. I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results. Unless these appear, I cast aside the word as a sham and counterfeit, having no ring of the true metal."

The teachings of Christian Science make clear the fact that love for God and man includes an understanding of God, and of man's relation to Him. Active love ensures a willingness to strive for the application of this spiritual understanding of God in every detail of human relationships. The Bible states that "God is love." Man, being the manifestation or representation of infinite Love, naturally expresses all the qualities of gracious, omnipotent Love, such as gentleness, charity, generosity, compassion, purity, and genuine affection. The exercise of these qualities in daily life lifts human thinking above hate and fear, and enables the student to look behind the mask of materiality which seems to obscure his own and his neighbor's real being. Thus he is enabled to recognize the truth that Love is ever present and ever operative. The material senses claim that sin, greed, lack, sickness, and selfish materialism are real and powerful, but Love is the law of redemption from the beliefs which material sense would attempt to impose upon mankind. Love is inseparable from that spiritual sense which Mrs. Eddy defines in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209) as "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

Habitual love for one's fellow man does not imply that one should condone error, or excuse that which falls short of perfection; but it does necessitate separating error from person and gaining an ever clearer realization of the fact that man, the image and likeness of God, divine Love, cannot be hidden from view by the mist of materiality. Jesus gave an outstanding example of compassionate treatment of sinners in his healing of the Magdalen. So certain was he of the ever-manifested control of divine Love that he was able instantly to destroy for this woman the love of sin, and so to free her from the torment of sinful thoughts.

A person who was experiencing great difficulty in loving his fellow man found upon a searching examination of his thinking that he had allowed the habit of petty criticism to grow upon him until it seemed more natural to find fault with his neighbor than to say or think something constructive or good. Much of the criticism seemed harmless, and at times it appeared to him to be quite necessary as a basis of conversation. And so the habit grew until the error was seen as a lack of love, and so corrected. How great is the charity which refuses to leave a conversation without having placed a loving, true, constructive thought or word in the place of the unkind or thoughtless criticism which may have been voiced!

It is true that we cannot always agree with our fellow man. Each one has a different background, culture, and experience, so that it would seem humanly impossible for all to agree in the various details of human experience. However, we can conce e pure motives to each other, and that humble, considerate attitude which we ourselves earnestly desire to express; and in proportion to the faithfulness with which we strive to build upon the good in human character we shall find that in the fundamental values of experience we do not differ greatly from our brother, even though he may be of different race or religion.

The most worth-while work in which men are engaged is the work of being true disciples of Christ Jesus. This service includes healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and preaching the gospel to the poor, as Jesus commanded. The basis of this service is love—love for God and man. "Love is the liberator," says Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 225). This statement is being proved daily in the experience of thousands of Christian Scientists throughout the entire world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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Listed Stock Quotations

Small Volume of Transactions in an Irregular Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Rather Uneven Price Trend In Quiet Session

By Forrest Price

Wait and see.

That was the advice some commission houses handed out to their clients.

And judging from the small volume of stock trading today the advice was taken.

Total transactions amounted to only 700,000 shares.

That is a rather small amount of business even for a two-hour session.

Immediate reason for the restricted transactions was the foreign war situation. Potential buyers and sellers of securities preferred to wait and see what was going to happen abroad before making commitments on either side of the market.

Price trend today was very uneven. Gains and losses were mixed.

Columbia Carbon and Paramount Pictures each dropped about 3 points.

Other losers were West Penn Pewer 7 per cent preferred, American Telephone, Kinney preferred and Mullins preferred.

Greene Cananea Copper jumped 4 points from its last previous sale. Other good gainers included International Business Machines, Alleghany Corp. prior preferred, Market Street Railway common and preferred and National Supply.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies common and preferred each moved up nearly 4 points to new highs.

Second grade rail loans were in demand in the bond department. Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 advanced about 2 points. U. S. Governments were inactive. Italian loans recovered smartly from yesterday's drop.

In the commodities markets grains at Chicago and Liverpool had a pronounced setback today because traders thought the war picture looked more favorable. Lower cotton prices prevailed in the New York market.

There are just about enough uncertainties confronting the market to make it a good trading affair. Future decisions by the United States Supreme Court regarding new legislation enacted by the last Congress are important as affecting business and finance.

Then the new Congress will meet soon—and more legislation, some probably to take the place of laws that already have been thrown out by the Supreme Court. No one knows what will be done along these lines.

And one of the most important influences no one can measure is the foreign situation.

The market has been weighing these uncertainties for some time past, and it is indeed remarkable how well it has stood up in spite of it all.

N. Y. Life Adopts Lower Dividend Rate

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The New York Life Insurance Company has announced adoption of a lower dividend scale and a reduction to 3 per cent in the interest allowed on dividends and other funds left on deposit subject to withdrawal. Both are effective Jan. 1.

The proceeds of policies left under optional settlement or trust agreement, not subject to withdrawal, will be allowed 3½ per cent, the company announced.

Thomas A. Buckner, president, stated that the lower dividend scale and interest rates are principally due to the declining rate of interest on investments.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; rails edge higher in dull session.

Bonds: Improved; Italian loans rally.

Curb: Mixed; industrial specialties firm.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; variations narrow.

Cotton: Barely steady; local and foreign selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; disappointing spot demand.

Foreign

Paris: A better tone prevailed on the Bourse after the Chamber's support of Premier Laval was interpreted as renewed evidence of anti-devaluation sentiment. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: After a cheerful opening some selling depressed prices on the Boerse today, but there was a partial recovery at the close.

London: Closed.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Having reduced trading commitments, in line with our recent suggestions to do so as a precautionary measure against lower prices, we would be inclined to let the current period of irregularity and hesitation fully run its course before venturing very far from a sideline position. We would pursue such a policy while waiting for the market to demonstrate its ability to support a sustained advance without the need of some further technical readjustment of its position over the next several weeks.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: Reverting once again to the stock market—while it may be true, as one of our leading financiers recently remarked, that bull markets do not make for prosperity, it must be admitted that they have a strengthening influence on sentiment, and this is something very much to be desired in the present circumstances.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: We have had several similar reactions in the past months, mostly in September, at which time we pointed out strongly in these letters the advisability of taking advantage of the lower prices to accumulate soundly situated common stocks. We continue to feel that such issues offer attractive opportunities for investment, particularly at the present time.

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Selling promoted by the relatively easy markets abroad brought lower prices to cotton today. March contracts rallied from 11.53 to 11.58 but dropped back before the close, at which time the market was 6 to 9 points net lower.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—The record of dividend declarations for the week shows 65 favorable changes compared with 64 the week before, the Standard Statistics Co. reports. There were four announcements on the unfavorable side compared with one in the previous week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 30	Last Nov. 29
10¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	9½	9½	9½	9½
37¼	28	3	Adams Millis	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
20	8	.30b	Addressograph	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
173	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	171	171	171	171
1⅞	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	2¼	1¾	2⅛	1¾
20½	13⅛	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15½	16⅜	15½	15⅜
30½	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32	30¾	32	30
3	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
13¼	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼
12⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	13½	13	13¼	..
13	2	..	Allegh pf ww XI (h)	13¼	12½	13¼	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¼
1¾	1¼	..	Allis Chalmers rts	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
173	125	6	Allied Chem	163¼	163¼	162¼	164
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	8¼	8⅝	8½	8¼
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	34	32¾	34	33
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	72	72	72	72
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	20½	20½	20½	22
4¼	2½	..	Amal Leather	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	70½	70½	70½	.71
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	50½	50½	50½	50
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43¼	42½	42½	42
18⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	17
41¾	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40	39¾	39⅝	40
149⅝	110	4¶	Am Can	142¼	141½	141⅜	141½
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160	160	160	160½
32⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	29⅝	29½	29½	30¼
64⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	59½	59½	59½	59
30½	8	..	Am Chain	29½	28½	28¾	29½
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	90	90	90	88
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅛
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & Fdr Pow	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	27	27	27	28½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	24	23⅜	24	23¾
40	28	..	Am Hide & LVI pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14	14	14	13⅞
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L n	6¾	6⅜	6½	6½
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	37	36½	37	36⅜
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3	3	3	2⅞
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	10	10	10	10
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	24½	23⅞	24¼	25
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	70	69⅞	70	70
11⅞	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11	11	11	11
31⅝	13½	..	Am Metal	30¾	29½	30	29⅞
9⅜	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	35½	35½	35½	35½
49½	10⅛	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	42	42	42	41½
22½	10½	..	Am Radiator	21¼	20¾	21⅛	21⅜
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	29½	29	29¼	29¼
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	94	94	94	..
19¾	5½	..	Am Seating	18⅜	18½	18½	18½
63¾	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	60⅝	59¾	60⅝	59⅝
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	104	104	104	104
104½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	99¾	99	99	100½
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	102½	102½	102½	103
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
109	98	2	Am Steel Pf	109	109	109	109
43	23½	2	Am Stores	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53
160½	78⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	158¼	157	158¼	158¾
27¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	22½	22½	22½	..
21⅞	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	19½	18	19	19
10⅜	4¼	..	Am Woolen	9½	8½	9½	9½
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63	62⅜	63	63
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5⅞	4¾	5⅜	..
26	8	..	Anaconda Cop	25½	25¼	25½	26⅜
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	14⅞	15½	15¼
3½	1⅛	..	A P W Paper	3	3	3	2⅞
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	44¼	44	44	44½
108½	97	7	Armour Del pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	..
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66¼
110	85	3b	Armour Ill pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
9⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	9⅜	9¼	9¼	8⅞
44½	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	42	41¼	42	41
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	31¾	30½	31	30⅝
15	6	..	Atl GulfGWI pf	18½	15⅜	18½	15
11½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	15¼	12½	14¾	11½
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	23½	23	23¾	23¾
48½	33¾	2	Atlas Powder	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	113	113	113	..
15⅞	4	..	Atlas Tack	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
128	122	..	Auburn Auto	37¾	37½	37⅞	38
45½	15	..	Austin Nichols	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10
63	35½	2	Austin Nichols A	46½	46½	46½	45½
4¾	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
36⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	33	32	33	31¼
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½
23½	7	..	Balt & Ohio pf	22⅝	22⅛	22½	23
115	108¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13½	13½	13½	13½
8	32	..	Barker Bros pf	80	80	80	82
55	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	51½	51½	51½	51½
13¼	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	12½	12	12⅛	12¼
20¼	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18½	18½	18½	18⅛
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	106	106	106	..
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	90	90	90	90
14¾	11⅛	1	Beldgin Hem	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	20¾	20½	20⅞	20¾
21⅞	15¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝
57⅛	34	2	Best & Co	54½	54½	54½	..
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	48⅞	48⅜	48½	48½
121½	55¾	3½g	Beth Steel pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	118¾
17	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅜
16⅞	6¼	..	Boeing Airplane	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	14
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49	49	49	49
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	96	95½	96	95
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26⅜	26	26⅜	26¼
65¼	29¼	1	Borg Warner	62½	62	62½	62
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
2½	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
55⅜	24½	7	Briggs Mfg	51	50⅞	51	50¾
17⅛	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¼
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	41¼	40½	41¼	40⅝
64¼	36¾	3	Broklyn Man T	42	41	42	41⅝
3½	1⅜	..	Broklyn Queens	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
71½	43	3	Broklyn Un Gas	54¾	54½	54½	54⅜
11¼	3⅝	..	Brunswick Balke	11¼	10¾	11¼	10¾
8⅜	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
16⅛	9	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
94¾	62¾	3¶	Bucyrus E pf	94	94	94	94
3	⅛	..	Budd Mfg Rts	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
85½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	82	82	82	..
14¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12¾	12½	12⅜	12½
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	21½	21¼	21½	21½
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	14⅜	14¼	14¼	13⅜
1½	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
28	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	26	25¼	26	25½
3⅛	1⅛	..	Bush Term (h)	2¼	2	2	2⅛
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	16¾	16	16	16¾
3½	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35½	35½	35½	35⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	26¼	25¾	25¾	26¼
16⅜	8¼	..	Canada Dry	12½	12	12½	12½
13⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	11½	11⅛	11½	11¼
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13	13	13	13⅛
111¼	45¼	..	Case Thresh	98	97¼	98	98
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	55	55	55	55
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	27¾	27½	27¾	27⅝
21¼	16½	..	Celotex Co N	16½	16½	16½	16½
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	9	8½	..	..
109½	95¼	7	Century Rib pf	102½	102½	102½	..
63¾	38⅜	7	Cerro de Pasco	58	58	58	58½
8½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18½	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	60¾	59¼	60⅝	59½
53	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	51¼
2⅞	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅞	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5½	4¾	5¼	4½
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St U pf (h)	3½	3	3½	3
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3½	3½	3¼
14	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
53⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	48½	48½	48½	49
2⅜	⅜	..	Chi RI & P (h)	2	2	2	2
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3	3	3	3½
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
340	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	25½	26½	26½	27½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
90	31	3	Chrysler	83⅜	82¾	82⅞	83
24½	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
26¾	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
34	20	1	Cluett Peabody	31	31	31	..
19¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	106	106	106	..
57½	53⅜	..	Coca-Cola A	57½	57¼	57½	57
46¾	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	42¼	41¾	41¾	42½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20½	20½	20½	20½
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	17⅜	16¼	17	17¼
15¾	3¾	.20b	Columbia Gas	13¼	13	13¾	13½
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	67	67	67	68½
24½	11⅞	.25b	Columbian C vtc N	93½	92	93½	95
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49¼	49⅛	49¼	49
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	64	63¾	64	63½
23¾	16⅛	60¶	Comm Solvents	20¼	20¼	20¾	20½
3	¾	..	Comwith & So	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2⅝
71	29½	3	Comwith & S 6pf	66½	66½	66½	66¼
21½	9	2b	Congress Cig	16	16	16	..
10¼	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10½	10	10½	10
45¾	27	1.60¶	Congoleum Nairn	43½	43	43	43¾
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	20¾	19⅜	19⅝	20½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
22½	14¼	1½g	Film 1pf	18	18	18	..
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	31¾	31¼	31½	31¾
5½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5¼	4¾	5⅛	4¾
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	1	1	1	1
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18	18	18	18½
7¾	2¾	..	Container B	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
6⅜	4½	..	Cont Baking A	9½	9⅜	9½	9½
1⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	92½	92	92½	92½
18	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fibre	17	16¼	17	16⅝
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
44½	28¾	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	41¾	41⅜	41¾	42
29¾	15½	.62½b	Cont Oil	27¾	27	27⅝	27¾
61½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	61	60⅝	61	61
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	71¼	70½	70½	70½
6⅞	4¼	..	Coty	6½	6	6	6
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37	37	37	37
17¾	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	16¾	16½	16¾	17
31	14	..	Crucible Steel	30	29½	30	30
48⅞	23½	1¶	Crown Cork & S	44½	44⅛	44½	44¼
94⅝	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	97	97	97	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	60¼	60	60	..
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishing	21⅜	21½	21¾	21⅞
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½

—D—

58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	51
21½	19½	.50¶	Deisel W G Cp	19½	19¼	19½	19½
43½	32½	..	Del & Hudson	37	36½	36¾	37
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	16¾	16	16⅝	16½
41	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	39	39	39	..
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	41½	41½	41½	41⅝
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¾
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34	34	34¾	34½
32	13½	1½b	Dresser A	29½	29½	29½	..
7⅝	2	..	Dunhill Inter	7½	7	7	7⅛
146½	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	137¼	137	137¼	137¼

—E—

172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	161	160½	160½	161
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	157	157	157	..
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	27½	27⅛	27½	27⅜
8⅝	* 3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7½	7½	7½	..
38¾	19⅝	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	33½	32¾	33½	32¾
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
11⅞	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	11¼	11	11¼	11½
8¾	5⅝	.34b	Elec & Mus Ind	7	7	7	6½
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5½	5¾	5⅝	5½
33	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	23½	23⅛	23⅛	24
58	30	3¶	Elec Sto Battery	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝
⅞	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	65	65	65	..
7⅝	4½	..	Equitable Off Bldg	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅝
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
37	15	1	Evans Products	32¾	31	32	32½
6	2	..	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½

—F—

32	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	28¾	28½	28½	28½
142½	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	140	140	140	140
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	65	65	65	..
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	16½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¾
45	30½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	44	43¾	44	43¾
18½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	18½	17⅝	18½	17½
96¾	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	96¾	96½	96¾	..
23⅞	9⅞	..	First Nat Stores	23¼	22	22¼	22¼
36⅛	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	34½	34	34½	34
30⅝	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	28	28	28	28
124	112¼	6	Freeport Tex pf	122	122	122	..
23½	4¾	..	Fuller 3pf	22	22	22	22

—G—

5⅜	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
12	7	..	Gamewell	12	11½	11½	10½
10⅜	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
45½	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	44	43¼	43¾	44
22½	11⅜	.25b	Gen Asphalt	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20½
37½	30	1.80	Gen Baking	12	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
10⅜	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	9¼	9	9	9
6⅜	2	..	Gen Cable	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
18½	4	..	Gen Cable A	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
76	19	..	Gen Cable pf	63	63	63	62½
64¼	46½	4¶	Gen Cigar	52¾	52	52	52¼
40⅜	20½	.80	Gen Electric	38	37⅜	37⅞	37½
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33½
1½	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	¾	¾	¾	¾
89¾	3	..	Gen Mills	68½	68¼	68½	68½
59⅝	26⅜	2¶	Gen Motors	54¾	54¼	54⅝	54⅜
5½	3	..	Gen Out Ad	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
18	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	17	17	17	17¾
42⅜	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	41	41	41	41
39⅞	15¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	37½	37	37½	36½
29¾	16¾	.50b	Gen Refractories	29½	28⅝	29	28⅝
25⅞	14⅜	1.50	Gen Shoe	23½	23	23½	23½
26⅞	15¾	..	Gen Steel Cast	24½	24	24½	24
26⅞	15¾	1	Gen Theatres Eq	24½	24	24½	24
93	70½	5	Gill

Business and Industry

ICC Establishes Important Rate Precedent Aiding Railroads

Commerce and Finance

New Formula For Pricing Stocks Is Revealed in Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — A new formula for determining basic stock values has been worked out which shows that the only facts considered important by the market so far as price is concerned are the per share earnings, dividends, new working capital and equity, and marketability. The formula is the result of study of stock prices and the influences governing them by J. W. Meader in the current issue of the Annalist.

On the basis of an extensive examination of all common stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange in 1933, the author has worked out a price formula which yields a correlation of 93 per cent and a probable average error of $5.63.

Advance Estimates Important

The formula shows, according to Mr. Meader, the relative importance of dividends, earnings, and other factors, in 1933, and what the market was willing to pay, on the average, for each important element of value. It also shows that the market did not take very seriously any other element of value than the terms of the equation. The nature of the industry, the name of the company, the ability of the management, valuable patents, the future of the company, were all more or less disregarded by the market unless they found some reflection in reported earnings and dividends.

As to individual stocks the formula shows that the important question of price is not to be answered accurately without advance estimates of earnings and dividend declarations, writes Mr. Meader. In some cases, like General Motors and United States Steel, due to the wealth of data made public by the management and the frequency of its reports, it is relatively easy for outsiders to forecast earnings a few months ahead of publication. Too often, however, it is difficult or impossible to do so without the company's help.

Would Avoid Dividend Payers

As a general rule, on the basis of the results obtained, the speculator will seek to avoid buying dividend-paying stocks, but will look among them for likely short sales.

When it comes to the buying side, a stock paying no dividend is bound to offer more and cost less than one with an established dividend rate, other things being equal.

The ideal speculation is a stock now paying nothing and earning nothing, but with discernible earnings in the immediate future. The sooner the better, but not so soon as to be evident to everyone.

In working out the formula, it appeared, he notes, as something of a surprise that deficits had no direct relation to market prices; if there were no earnings, the size of the deficit was not important.

The earnings component of the equation was especially interesting because the variable term 9.15 times earnings, was close to the old "10 times earnings" rule. Furthermore, dividend payments were a better guide than earnings.

Farmers Meeting FCA Loan Payments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration said today that October's interest collections of $5,830,000 "went over the top" of $5,611,000 actually maturing in that month.

"The fact that . . . the amount of interest paid exceeds the month's maturities shows that farmers are not only meeting their current obligations but are making every effort to catch up on their delinquent installments," Governor W. I. Myers said.

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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
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Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20

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SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

October Production For 12th Reserve District Increases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Volume of production in industries throughout the Twelfth Federal Reserve District expanded moderately during October, after allowance for seasonal influences, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has announced.

"Employment in representative industrial establishments," the bank's statement declared, "increased by about the usual small amount, excluding fruit and vegetable canneries, and industrial pay rolls advanced considerably. Value of building permits increased substantially during October and was higher than in any October since 1930, while contracts awarded for public works projects were more than double the total in the preceeding month.

"Lumber production increased slightly in October in contrast with the usual seasonal decline, and manufacture of building materials generally continued active," the report said. "Further expansion in mining and development work was reported at nonferous metals properties. Output of crude and refined oils continued to increase during October and the first half of November and was larger than in any month in nearly six years. Employment at motion picture studios was maintained at the relatively high level of the preceding month. This season's fruit and vegetable packs were practically completed by the end of the month and activity at canneries was sharply curtailed.

"Department store sales increased slightly on a seasonally adjusted basis, and the number of new automobiles sold did not decline, as has been customary in October of most years. Railroad freight carloadings, however, were practically unchanged from September, whereas a rather sharp increase has usually taken place in October.

"Stormy cold weather in late October and early November caused considerable damage to unharvested crops. Losses were restricted largely to late fruits and vegetables and consequently total crop production estimates for the year were not greatly reduced. Livestock ranges remained in fairly good condition in most parts of the district. Volume of agricultural products marketed was about as large as in October last year. Prices of farm products as a group were practically unchanged from mid-October to mid-November, and averaged slightly higher than a year ago."

Higher Pig Output In U. S. Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — A marked increase in the number of pigs raised in the United States is evident this fall, and a further increase next year is in prospect, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase this fall will be reflected in increased hog slaughter next summer. Hogs slaughtered this winter will be heavier on the average than hogs killed a year ago.

Increased production in Germany and Denmark will be reflected in increased slaughter in early 1936. A substantial increase in the number of hogs in Great Britain also is reported. Inspected hog slaughter in Canada this year to date has been slightly less than a year ago.

A considerable shortage of hogs and hog products in importing countries of Continental Europe is reported. A major part of the shortage is in lard, imports of which have been sharply curtailed by trade restrictions in the last two years. Supplies of all fats in Germany are small.

Carriers Allowed To Cut Rates To Meet Competition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—To enable railroads to compete with truck and water transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved drastic reduction of freight rates on citrus fruits between Florida and eastern metropolitan centers.

The carriers claim to have lost $21,850,000 worth of traffic to truck and boat lines since 1931 because of regulations compelling them to charge as much for a long haul as total of rates for short hauls along the same line.

Important Precedent

The commission's decision was held important as a precedent in indicating how far it may go in the future to help the railroads meet the competition offered by truck and steamship lines and to help them recover losses incurred because of these two types of competition.

For the first time the railroads have been granted the privilege of applying the freight rate reductions on fixed days. At their request, the new rates will be effective only on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week—to conform with "sailing day" schedules of the steamship companies.

The railroads are authorized to maintain the same rates as the boat and truck lines, provided that "rates between the more distant points shall be no lower than to yield 12 cents a car-mile, based on a minimum carload weight of 36,000 pounds and the distance over the operating route over which the rates are to be applied."

Cities to be affected by the reduced rates include New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and other New England points.

Favors Long Haul

Under the new order, it will cost less to transport a carload of oranges by rail from Florida to New York than from Florida to North Carolina, a situation which leads some to believe that it will be only a matter of time until the railroads will lose most of their traffic to intermediate points and concentrate on the longer hauls.

The most-recently appoint member of the commission, Marion M. Caskie, dissented from the decision of the majority, explaining "we may not authorize the maintenance of lower rates for longer than for shorter distances unless such rates are reasonably compensatory for the service performed. In my opinion, applicants have failed to show that rates on this traffic yielding 12 cents a mile, which they are authorized to establish to meet the truck-boat rates in the event that corresponding or greater reductions are made in those rates, would be reasonably compensatory."

FTC Now Probing Radio Advertising

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission says about 10 per cent of the radio advertising continuities it has studied have been found "possibly false and misleading."

The commission, which has power to stop misleading advertising, said in its annual report to Congress that of 376,539 continuities analyzed, 38,873 were questioned. They will be studied further.

Out of 1126 advertisements in magazines, 284 were set aside "for special consideration.". No statistics on newspaper advertising were given.

Standard Oil Dividend Payments In 1935 Aggregate $170,078,682

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Group of Standard Oil companies paid in dividends for the year 1935 an aggregate cash amount estimated at $170,078,682 compared with $169,092,529 in 1934, according to Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.

In addition to the cash payments this year, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on March 15 distributed in the form of a stock dividend 1,339,345 shares of Mission Corporation capital stock which on the date of distribution had a market value of approximately $13,206,000, and which, if added to cash payments would bring the total for 1935 to $183,284,682 or $14,192,153 more than in the preceding year.

Although Imperial Oil, Ltd., and International Petroleum Company, Ltd., together will have distributed approximately $12,000,000 more than last year, this increase was largely offset by the reduced disbursements of Socony-Vacuum and Ohio Oil Company, and the suspension of dividends by the Standard of Kansas and the Standard of Nebraska.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., controlled by the tSandard Oil Company of New Jersey will distribute approximately $33,649,840 or $1.25 a share this year, compared with $24,824,866 or 92½c a share in 1934, while payments of International Petroleum Company, controlled by Imperial Oil will total $36,310,220 or $2.50 a share, against $33,114,920 or $2.28 a share in 1934.

Standard of New Jersey's cash payments of about $32,320,000 or $1.25 a share is the same as was paid in 1934. Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Standard Oil Company of California's dividend rates were unchanged at $1 per share for totals of about $15,215,000 and $13,102,900 respectively.

South Penn Oil Company, which through the second quarter this year had been paying 30 cents per share quarterly, increased its dividend to 35 cents and 40 cents a share, respectively, in the third and fourth quarters, making a total of $1.35 a share this year against $1.20 a share in 1934.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company distributed 30 cents a share in 1935 for a total of approximately $9,347,130, or half of what was paid last year, while Ohio Oil's dividend of 30 cents a share this year approximated $1,970,000, compared with 45 cents a share, or $2,954,000, in 1934. Preferred dividends of Ohio Oil Company totaled about $3,350,000 in both years.

Although Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, Chesebrough Manufacturing and South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines this year continued their usual rates of $1, $6.50 and $4 per share, respectively, Standard of Kentucky paid an extra dividend of 25 cents a share in 1935, against a 50 cents extra in the previous year, while in the final quarter last year Chesebrough and South West Pennsylvania had also made special distributions of $5 and $1 a share, respectively.

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Depleted 'Free' Cotton Supply May Bring U.S. Stock on Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The increasingly tight statistical position of cotton may result in near-elimination of the so-called "free" stock in private hands outside the government holdings.

In October the Cotton Exchange here, estimated total cotton stock on July at 7,208,000 bales, of which 6,100,000 was government-financed, leaving "free" stock of 1,108,000 bales. It stated "If supply and distribution during the rest of this season were the same as last season, the supply of 'free' cotton would be around 2,188,000 bales (at the end of next July) . . . However, present indications point to . . . a materially smaller end-season supply of 'free' cotton than 2,188,000 bales." Since ths statement was made, prospective demand has further increased and prospective supply decreased. The trade is now impressed with the probability that government-financed cotton, after 6 years, may again come on the market.

AAA Is Concerned

AAA officials are reported to be likewise concerned over the situation. While the pushing out of government-controlled cotton on the market would prevent a squeeze and constitute a step toward the ultimately necessary liquidation of the Government's position in cotton, AAA officials can expect violent protests from southern statesmen against any move which would avert a further rise in cotton.

Evidence of the tight situation appears very clearly in this week's futures markets. The "near month" or December contract is now selling at approximately 85 points over the "far month" or October, 1936, delivery, for which of course next year's crop will be available. These two months were selling on a parity three weeks ago. It looks as though there might be a serious squeeze for December "shorts."

The Government holdings of cotton which might be used to remedy the impending run-up in cotton consist of three principal categories. The 12-cent pool, controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation, holds about 4,500,000 bales. The "producers' pool," the origins of which go back to Republican Farm Board days, has about 500,000 bales of "spot" cotton, and future contracts for about 1,000,000 bales more. There are certain restrictions and promises involved in the disposal of the spot cotton in both pools, but some of the 500,000 bales in the "producers' pool" might be sold in December.

Carrying Charges Accumulate

It is considered unlikely that the CCC woud let cotton go out of the 12-cent pool until it reached approximately 13 cents, for carrying charges at the rate of about ¾ cent a year, or 6 points a month, have been accumulating for some time, and sale at less than 12¾-13 cents would cause the Government a loss. With the market so closely dependent on official actions and decisions, a hiatus or guessing space is now open between the 12-cent loan-and-bonus level, which has now been passed, and the 12¾-13 cent level, not yet reached, at which government sales might be touched off.

While disposal of the Government's holdings of spot cotton is a problem which risks political objections from producers, the handling of its cotton futures is touching off objections in the cotton trade. The general policy of Oscar Johnson, manager of the "producers' pool" has been to sell the "near month" contracts before delivery date and reinvest in the "far months." Anticipating such a switch recently, a number of ring traders sold December, expecting to buy it back cheaper when the Government started selling, and bought October (1936) expecting to sell it higher when the Government started buying. Instead the pool management "signed off" with certain co-operatives which were short of December, and apparently made its switch to June and July, and completed the transaction outside the market. When this was learned, speculators sold their Octobers in disgust.

Impending Hearings

Of importance to the cotton trade are the impending hearings before the Supreme Court on Dec. 9 on the Hoosac Mills case, involving the constitutionality of the processing tax, and the Moor versus Texas and New Orleans Company case and the suit of the State of Georgia, involving the Bankhead Act. Decision on the processing tax may be handed down before the turn of the year, but the Government has the right to answer the State of Georgia on the Bankhead Act on Jan. 20, if the court has not already made a definitive ruling in the Moor case.

Decisions in these cases will have a vital bearing on the price of cotton, but not an immediate one. So many producers have signed up for "voluntary" crop control that elimination of the Bankhead Act, which is generally expected, will have little immediate effect. The Government is authorized to make its not-to-grow payments to producers out of relief funds for the present. Next summer's crop, however, might be affected, and this is possibly one cause of the steady decline of the October, 1936, future contract below spot prices now current.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The London stock market, though by no means in an excitable mood, has been allowed no lapse into placid calm. The general election, the imposition of economic sanctions, the proposed rearmament program, the Chinese currency reorganization, important developments in the gold, rubber and other overseas industries—gusts of vital news swiftly follow each other and whip up the waves of market sentiment into choppy storms.

Rearmament Costs

The Government, very wisely, have put no figure to their rearmament program. The cost of bringing our air force up to the single-Power standard is known fairly accurately, and this part of the program has already been fully discounted by the market.

The dubious factor is naval policy. Much depends on the outcome of the naval conference in London on December 5, but it cannot be said that general opinion rests any great hopes on the possibility of a limitation agreement that would amount to much more than a "ceiling" for naval rebuilding, and possibly a "standstill" in certain categories.

One prominent politician-admiral has stated that £150,000,000 will be needed to modernize our capital ships and to bring our cruiser strength up to what he considers a satisfactory level. That is a heavy enough budgetary burden, in all conscience, but it is not an amazing estimate when one notes that our latest battleships cost £200 a ton, and that the German "pocket battleships" cost nearly twice as much per unit of tonnage. Before the war, a first-class capital ship cost £80 a ton. This is one of the less encouraging results of technical progress, but it is a bull point for shares in naval armament firms and manufacturers of subsidiary equipment. Securities of companies making electrical and other specialized equipment, and the less obvious shipbuilding materials, are being tipped for a rise by the market prophets.

The Steel Industry

Partly as a result of the armaments boom, steel shares are still on the rise, and the British iron and steel industry is working at an exceptionally high level of activity. Indeed there is a very strong upward pressure on the existing price structure.

Firms engaged in the higher processes of steel manufacture are finding difficulty in obtaining adequate and prompt supplies. Ordinarily they would have turned to foreign sources, but today that path in beset with the limitations of the cartel quota. The root of the trouble is that British finishing mills have a larger effective producing capacity than the units producing semi-finished materials.

This lack of balance is naturally concealed during a depression period, when all sections are working below capacity. Plant improvements and extensions are being undertaken that will remedy it eventually, but in the meantime the position in the industry could almost be described as a "squeeze."

The British Iron and Steel Federation (which is the semiofficial quota authority) has gone to the length of purchasing 60,000 tons of semifinished material from abroad outside the quota. This has caused some jealousy and suspicion, and there seems to be wide dissatisfaction in the trade. Although the quota system is not yet menaced, the security of its basis in public and trade opinion would be seriously jeopardized if prices were to rise far.

So interdependent are the different branches of the steel industry that it has always been an axiom of British tariff policy toward this industry (quite apart from more general arguments) that advantage must not be taken of the tariff to force up prices. It is not now the tariff, indeed, that is threatening a rise of prices; rather the contrary, for the rates of duty were lowered when the quota arrangement was made with the continental cartel. But the same principle will be generally held to apply to quota policy also.

Trouble in the Coal Mines

A possible subsidiary cause of higher steel prices is a rise in the price of coal and coke. The different political parties are united in their belief that "something must be done" about the coal industry. Following the strange local stay-down-the-pit strikes in October, which were important chiefly as a test of the mens' temper, the threat of a national stoppage now hangs over us. Neither the miners nor their leaders are anxious to have a strike, but they have gone too far to beat retreat without securing some tangible prize.

The National Government's policy is "unification" of mining royalties (whatever that may mean in practice), and compulsory selling organization—unless the mineowners "set their own house in order." Without better selling, says the Government election manifesto, there is not the money in the industry to pay higher wages. Now it may be possible to effect marginal economies by less wasteful selling arrangements, and by the more rational working of neighbouring mines that might result from unification of royalty rights held by surface owners; but when one comes down to it the implication of the plan is that if cut-throat competition is eliminated a higher average price can be obtained for coal.

In the course of the election campaign a Labor leader significantly remarked, apropos of the argument that better conditions in the coal-mining industry must await a revival of world trade, that four fifths of the coal hauled in Great Britain is sold on the domestic market. The public is sympathetic with the miners, and might not be discontented at a rise of prices, but the likelihood of such a result must modify opinion about the prospects of firms for which coal is an important raw material.

District selling asociations are adready taking a stand against the conclusion of contracts dating too far ahead, the limit mentioned being the end of 1936. The fact the big consumers like public utilities are trying to fix up contracts much beyond twelve months ahead shows that they are alive to the possibility of a substantial rise of prices.

War Talk Potent Factor in Wheat Market Rallies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—War rumors have been a potent factor in giving the wheat market rallies, but there has been little aggressive buying aside from short covering, and prices dropped sharply in midweek. Later there was a moderate recovery from the low points of the week.

Eastern houses were credited with buying wheat late in the week, and the force of the selling waned as cash houses began buying December and selling May, evidently regarding the long liquidation in December as about finished.

The less favorable political news from abroad checked selling also, fears that the proposed embargo on oil might result in serious consequences stimulating some buying.

The market becomes oversold rather easily, and while there is no evidence of bull leadership, there is enough of a bullish character in the domestic situation to make a back log of buying on the setbacks.

The discouraging phases of the situation continue to be the indifferent volume of foreign buying of Canadian wheat, and the small decreases in our visible stocks.

Small World Shipments

World's shipments have dropped to small proportions, and promised to be particularly light this week, but as foreign markets showed little interest in this development, it did not have much effect here.

Total southern hemisphere shipments for the week were only 2,046,000 bushels, and of this small quantity 748,000 bushels went to non-European countries. Ordinarily such small shipments, with the small stocks afloat, would create a strong tone abroad. Russian exports also were smaller than the previous week at 832,000 bushels.

For a few weeks world shipments are likely to be light unless Canadian clearances increase. It will be some time before the new crop southern wheat will be shipped in volume, as the carryover in both countries is extremely small.

The Australian crop is estimated officially at 140,000,000 bushels which is an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over preliminary forecasts, and suggests an exportable surplus of 88,000,000 bushels.

Argentine weather has been fairly satisfactory, and any rust damage is believed to be negligible.

In this country general rains covered the winter wheat belt including the "dust bowl" section in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas. The moisture conditions are considered much more favorable than a year ago at this time, and with the ample acreage, prospects for a good crop are the best in several years.

Heavy Movement to Market

The cash demand is active enough to maintain premiums, but the primary movements continue to hold up fairly well. In this country and also in Canada the movement to market has been heavy with a smaller percentage of the year's supply back on the farm than for several years. This means less pressure from now on.

No heavy deliveries are expected on December contracts, owing to the current high premiums for red winter wheat. Other varieties of wheat—hard winters and springs—are far above a delivery basis. Mills are taking a moderate amount of Canadian wheat.

In corn increasing receipts and declining cash prices took the edge off the corn demand, and late in the week the December went to a sharp discount under the May. Primary arrivals were much larger, and while the grading is poor, hedging has increased, and the demand has not been broad enough to sustain any upturn of consequence. The shipping demand has been light.

There is still a big open interest in the December, but as the present shortage in good grades of corn probably will not continue long, there is no great desire to press the buying side.

AAA Contracts For 1936 Sugar Crop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP) — Present sugar beet production adjustment contracts will be extended to include the 1936 crop year.

The 1935 contracts provided such an extension could be made by Secretary Wallace.

By the contracts, the AAA said, acreage sufficient to produce on the average 1,550,000 tons of sugar has been allotted to co-operating producers on the basis of their past production.

Benefit payments will be computed on the same basis as in 1934 and 1935.

Textile Head Optimistic For Industry Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEA ISLAND, Ga., Nov. 30—The textile industry is assured of a profitable year, according to a report made by Mr. Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., merchandising agency for 40 of the major southern cotton textile mills, at the annual meeting of the directors held here last week.

The report of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., showed a good gain in profits for the organization.

"The textile industry was the first of leading American businesses to support the Roosevelt Administration and the new deal program, and the first to accept the NRA code," said Mr. Coffin.

"At present it is greatly handicapped by the imposition of a processing tax on cotton in addition to increased costs and prices brought by NRA control.

"In spite of handicaps the volume of the business has continued high and there is every reason to believe that the coming year can be made a profitable one for textiles, provided the mill production is kept within reasonable bounds."

Gold Inflow Sends American Supply Up $70,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks disclosed today's new incoming tide of gold swept American stocks up $70,000,000 during the week ended November 27.

The upturn brought total stocks to $9,874,000,000, a level $1,762,000,000 higher than at this time last year.

Members bank reserve balances increased at the same time only $7,000,000 due to the heavy demands for cash over the Thanksgiving holiday. This demand resulted in a heavy increase in money in circulation, which rose $81,000,000 to record the heaviest weekly gain in several months.

The condition statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Nov. 27 was $2,474,000,000, a decrease of $17,000,000 compared with the preceding week, and an increase of $10,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934. Member bank reserve balances on Nov. 27 were estimated to be approximately $3,060,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

NRA Tire Consumers Comment on Absence Of Standardization

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Commenting upon the absence of standardization in tires, the NRA consumers' division remarks that other industries are "amused" by the tire industry's use of avertising to keep "the price of a certain commodity above the price it otherwise would sell for."

"The automobile manufacturer claims that he advertises so that he will get enough demand to manufacture at lower unit costs," the division said in its monthly bulletin. "The consumer benefits by lower prices."

The bulletin then points out that one automobile manufacturer (Chevrolet) "does not charge more because it advertises. It advertises so it can charge less. The contrast is striking between the function of advertising in the tire industry—facing a comparatively inelastic demand—and the automobile industry—facing an elastic demand."

Fewer Rail Lines Abandoned in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Railroads of this country have authorized 1692 miles of line to be abandon in the year ended Oct. 31, according to the Association of American Railroads. This is less than in any corresponding period since 1932. In 1934, 2514 miles of line was authorized to be abandoned, while in 1933 it was 2404, and in 1932 it was 1418.

New construction authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the year ended on Oct. 31, totaled 88.67 miles, which was greater than in any corresponding period since 1931. Authorized new construction in 1934 totaled 70.54 miles; in 1933, 32.30 miles; 1932, 38.03 miles, and in 1931, 244.05 miles.

Loans to Brokers Have Small Gain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting members banks in New York City amounted to $887,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 27, representing an increase of $31,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the week ended Nov. 28, 1934, were $576,000,000.

October Public Spending Highest in Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — More money was spent in October by the American public for general merchandise than for any October since 1930, despite unseasonable weather which retarded buying on the Atlantic Coast, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc.

"The amount spent in department stores, mail order organizations, general chain stores and variety stores aggregated $497,315,000," said Mr. Zelomek, "compared with $458,775,000 in October a year ago and $389,276,000 two years ago. Total expenditures for the first 10 months approximated $3,867,717,000 as compared with $3,627,943,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. Mail order organizations showed the greatest increase in sales for the first 10 months in the general merchandise group."

Brazil's Exports of Lard Show Huge Gain for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30—During the current year, exports of lard from Brazil have shown a notable increase, according to the Agricultural Attaché here.

During the January-August period shipments abroad of this item amounted to 9344 tons, valued at 21,599 contos (1 contos = $55), compared with 1863 tons, valued at 2648 contos, in the corresponding period of 1934, statistics show.

Du Pont Rayon Company Announces Wage Increase

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30 (AP)—The du Pont Rayon Company and the du Pont Cellophane Company at Old Hickory, Tenn., announce an "upward adjustment of hourly wages," affecting a majority of 5500 employees.

Pay rolls at the two plants have totaled about $6,000,000 a year.

The company declined to give the amount of increase.

Accelerated Pace In Retail Trade During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Retail trade during the past week increased sharply in practically all divisions, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet. Trade was intensified by the release of Christmas savings funds with purchasing already sufficiently heavy to bring substantial reorders to wholesalers.

"Extending rather abruptly in some branches the advancing trend of the week preceding, retail distribution had the advantage of a widening call for winter merchandise and the auspicious start of holiday gift buying," the survey continued.

"The sustained increase of industrial activity has spread more confidence in coming developments, as the durable goods division continued to display the greatest vigor.

"The sudden release of accumulated deferred purchases pushed retail sales ahead at the fastest pace that it has struck in more than six weeks.

"With men's and women's apparel taking precedence, followed by house-furnishings, the abrupt broadening of consumer interest enabled nearly all of the slack in early November distribution to be tightened and negated some of the losses of October, according to the report.

"Recovering definitely from the lull during the early part of the month, volume of wholesale distribution has widened steadily. The rise in reorders of the week preceding was extended, as retailers' inventories shrank under the pressure of the insistent consumer demand for merchandise that should have been acquired a month earlier.

"The upward trend in industrial activity, started in September, continued unbroken this week, but increases from the level of the period immediately preceding were not significant," the survey concluded.

Sugar Output Up 7.5 P. C. in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Japanese sugar production, including the Island of Formosa, during the 1935-36 season, is expected to be 1,251,000 long tons, raw sugar value, compared with 1,163,600 tons manufactured last season, an increase of 87,400 tons, or 7.5 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The current crop, harvesting of which has just commenced and is expected to be completed in June, promises to be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. Last year's outturn was the highest up to that time.

Of the 1,251,000 tons anticipated this season, 1,213,000 tons is estimated to be produced from sugar cane and 38,000 tons from sugar beets.

Japan's annual sugar consumption approximates 965,000 long tons.

Danubian Exports of Pork Lard Show Good Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 30—During the first 10 months of 1935 more pork lard was exported from Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria than in any preceding entire calendar year since the World War, according to the Agricultural Attaché here. Exports of live hogs and of hog carcasses also are increasing. Germany, England and Czechoslovakia took practically all of the lard exports and Austria and Czechoslovakia most of the hogs.

Danubian lard exports during the first 10 months of 1935 totaled 52,587,000 pounds, compared with 19,652,000 pounds in the like period of 1934. Average exports during the five years 1929-33 were 13,941,000 pounds annually. Out of the total for the first 10 months of 1935 Hungary supplied 45,553,000 pounds or about 87 per cent. Practically all of the remainder originated in Yugoslavia. Shipments from Bulgaria and Rumania were negligible.

Increased exports of Hungarian lard to Germany, England and Czechoslovakia are largely the result of reduced export supplies in the United States, says the bureau.

Applications for Loans To Buy Farms Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The rate farm purchasing interest is increasing is reflected by the large number of applications for loans for this purpose received by the land banks in recent months, according to W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. During October more than 2290 applications which involve requests for funds to purchase farms were received by these institutions, indicates a survey of the federal land banks. The total amount requested was $8,500,000.

"The record of sales," said Mr. Myers, "of farms by the land banks show a decided upturn since June, 1934. During that month the banks sold 224 properties, whereas since then during each of the three months, December, 1934, and April and August, 1935, the banks sold 770-odd farms. Sales during the first eight months of this year were 5568 farms compared to 2792 farms during the same period last year."

Greyhound Corp. Reports Good Profit

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP) — The Greyhound Corporation reports total net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $3,800,940, equal to $6.50 a share of common stock outstanding, compared with $2,457,351, or $4.86 a share, for the corresponding period last year.

This represented net profit of the Greyhound Corporation and equity in undivided net profit or loss from operations of affiliated companies. Net profit of the corporation itself was given as $1,651,348 compared with $1,104,232 in 1934.

Schools — Colleges Home Study

Rhythmic Patterns — An Approach to Handwriting

Parents — Teachers Students

The Morning Take-Off

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TIME to get ready for school," said Mrs. Drew gaily as the children finished helping her put away the dishes after the evening meal.

Four pairs of brown eyes turned toward the clock whose hands registered 8 o'clock.

"It isn't morning," said Flora.

"It is nearly our bedtime," said one of the 10-year-old twins.

"We don't go to school at night," said the other twin.

"What do you mean, mother?" asked Earle, who went to Junior High.

"Do you realize what this house is like when four children get ready for school in a rush in the morning?" said Mrs. Drew, shaking a finger at each child. "I feel as if a big wind or a thunderstorm had struck the house, and when at last you are all safely off in time for school I am nearly breathless. Everything seems to get lost at once, and books, papers, handkerchiefs, money, caps and coats, straps and rubbers are all mixed up in a going-to-school hash."

Doubled Up With Laughter

"Oh, mother, you are so funny," said Flora as the children doubled up with laughter.

Their mother joined them, and then she added more seriously, "I have a new plan that is going to help us all. Who can guess it?"

"You want us to get everything ready at night," said Earle.

"We might each have one special place for all our school things," suggested Flora.

"Let's make a list of the things we ought to take to school," said one twin.

"I will read the list out loud every night and you can see that our pile is ready," said the other twin.

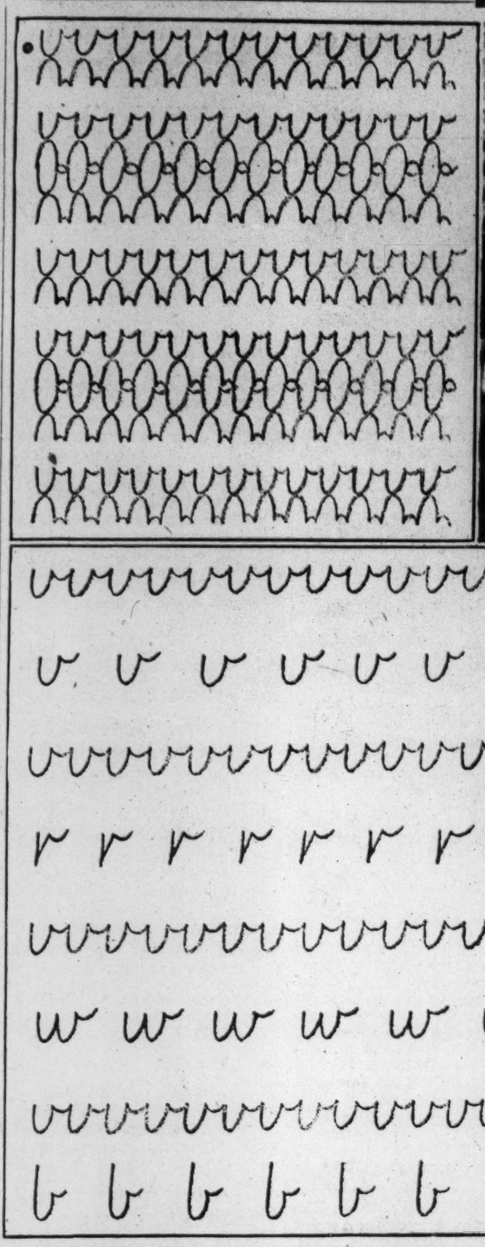
"You have very nice ideas," said Mrs. Drew encouragingly. "Now for the next 15 minutes I want each one to collect all the notebooks, pencils, papers, clothes, letters and packages that will be needed for classes tomorrow and put them in the place chosen for a getting-ready-for-school corner. Each one must be responsible for his or her own pile and I shall not remind you of anything. My work is getting the breakfast, keeping the home happy and starting the day right. Your work is getting yourselves ready for school and leaving the home happy and peaceful."

Weather Fair On the Whole

"Without hurricanes or storms," added Earle with a humorous grin.

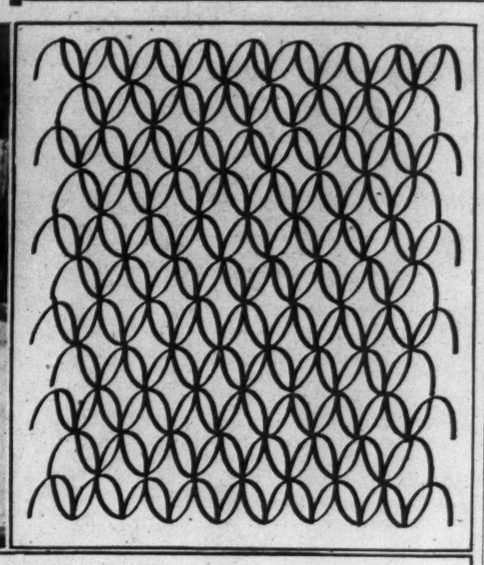
It was rather hard the first few days for the children to remember everything they needed for school and there were one or two things forgotten. On the whole the "weather was fair with only slight showers," as Flora said. At eight o'clock every night the four young Drews began to get ready for school and after a week or so they all agreed that the new plan made everyone happier and more efficient.

This is the last of a set of five little articles which were advertised to appear Saturdays in November on this page.



Courtesy of University of London Press Ltd.

Children of From Six to Seven Making Writing Patterns. (The Easels Have Been Made by Older Boys in the School.) At Either Side You Will See Sample Patterns Made From the Rhythmic Movement Out of Which the Letters Grow. After Studying the Left-Hand One, You Will the More Readily Notice How Many of the Letters in the Quotation From Luke Use the Rhythm of the Pattern Above It. The Children Make Beautiful Patterns and While Gaining Practice They See the Beauty Possible in Handwriting.



And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, & the glory of the Lord shone round about them: & they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

St. Luke Chapter 2 verses 8-10

Beauty in Handwriting

Children Taught to Gain It Through Rhythm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MISS MARION RICHARDSON has harnessed the child's natural love of rhythm to the task of learning to write. Even small children scribble in imitation of grown-up writing. Why not organized rhythmic scribble? asked Miss Richardson. She observed that all our letters, when analyzed, are based upon very simple movements, which in combination make up our writing. So she gave children of four and five large sheets of paper and pieces of charcoal, and showed them how to make these movements, the practice of which should lead to control and freedom even before real writing was learned.

The children were encouraged to vary the rhythms, to combine them so that patterns were formed, to watch for new shapes to appear, and finally to color them. Patterns of surprising beauty were the result, and so satisfying have the children found this work, in one instance at least, that a group of seven-year-olds who were drafted to another school where the new method was not taught, used to revisit their old school once a week in their dinner hour in order to do more writing patterns. Finally, by their persistence and enthusiasm, they managed to persuade their new teacher to find out about the method and allow them to go on with it.

From Patterns To Letters

When the children are ready to learn to write, their practice of the rhythms leads easily to the copying of the groups of letters which are based on them. Street notices such as CROSS HERE are copied in capitals, and then short rhymes in small letters, either on the blackboard, or on paper in pencil. The writing becomes flowing and rhythmic, and before long the child begins his first written expression "in a handwriting that can in some measure keep pace with the flow of his thought."

Certainly this seems to be the case in the specimens of free composition reproduced in Miss Richardson's latest publication, "Writing and Writing Patterns," (published and delightfully produced by the University of London Press.) This consists of a Teacher's Book which describes the method, with reproductions of work already done by children; a set of simple cards for very young children; and five books of writing copies. These last contain amusing and original rhyming lists, poems, and prose passages, at first in red and black pencil, later in ink. These the children trace and copy, and the later specimens of children's handwriting recall the beauty of the early manuscripts.

Beauty of Form And Color

The pattern making is continued side by side with the writing, and the apparently infinite variety of the patterns, their beauty of form and color, and the joy with which they have been made in the London schools where the method has been tried, reminded the writer irresistibly of the first line of the poem: "Everyone suddenly burst out singing."

Indeed the method is not only of value to the teacher of ordinary school subjects in producing a handwriting which is legible and beautiful, but for the teacher of drawing, interested in modern methods, it provides a means by which the children's "native skill and inborn love of rhythm" may be developed and organized with results, even from small children, of an almost incredible richness and variety.

C. C. D.

Child Romance of 'Let's Pretend'

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE spirit of "Let's Pretend" is the white magic of the nursery and the kindergarten. Through its timely help many an awkward crisis is avoided, many a necessary task redeemed from tedium. Nor is it incompatible with the strictest standards of truthfulness—the children themselves see to that! "Let us be cavemen," I suggest. "We'll make beds of leaves and build a fire and cook our own food. Sabretooth the tiger is prowling round." "But only just pretend?" inquires someone a trifle anxiously, to make sure that the lines of delineation are firmly fixed. It is the same when story-time approaches.

Something Sensible

"They went to sea in a sieve, they did . . ." "Did they, *honestly*," inquires John. "Well, no. Not *honestly*," I admit, and am allowed to proceed.

"Their heads are green and their hands are blue"—I continue to read Lear's delightful rhymes with increasing gusto until recalled by a plaintive voice. "And now, do let's have something sensible"—so we revert to one of our favorite heroes, whom later I find difficulty in recognizing when he appears laboriously commemorated in one of the writing books as "gogwoshingtun," who "nethe told a stori."

But even though my young realists prefer George Washington to the "Jumbles" they are not impervious to the spell of "Let's Pretend." When the room is littered with bits and the tables and chairs all in disorder, it is a dull job to set to work and put everything back into place. Reason tells us it will have to be done, but it is imagination that helps us to do it.

"At midnight when mortals are asleep the Brownies creep into the houses and tidy up all the chairs and tables, tiptoeing to the sound of fairy music. And when the mother wakes up she is so surprised to see all the untidy litter thrown away and all the tables put straight and all the children sitting quietly in their little blue chairs!"

We Won't Disturb Them

When a piano was first introduced into the kindergarten I hesitated whether I should lock it up with a metal key or with a hard metallic "Don't." "Let's Pretend" proved more efficacious than either. "Let's pretend that each key is the front door of a fairy house. If you tap gently on one of the ivory doors, just once, the song fairy will answer you. But we won't disturb them too often—just now and then for a treat." It takes long and careful consideration to decide which key to choose, and who can guess how the song fairy will reply, in a gruff voice or a high one?

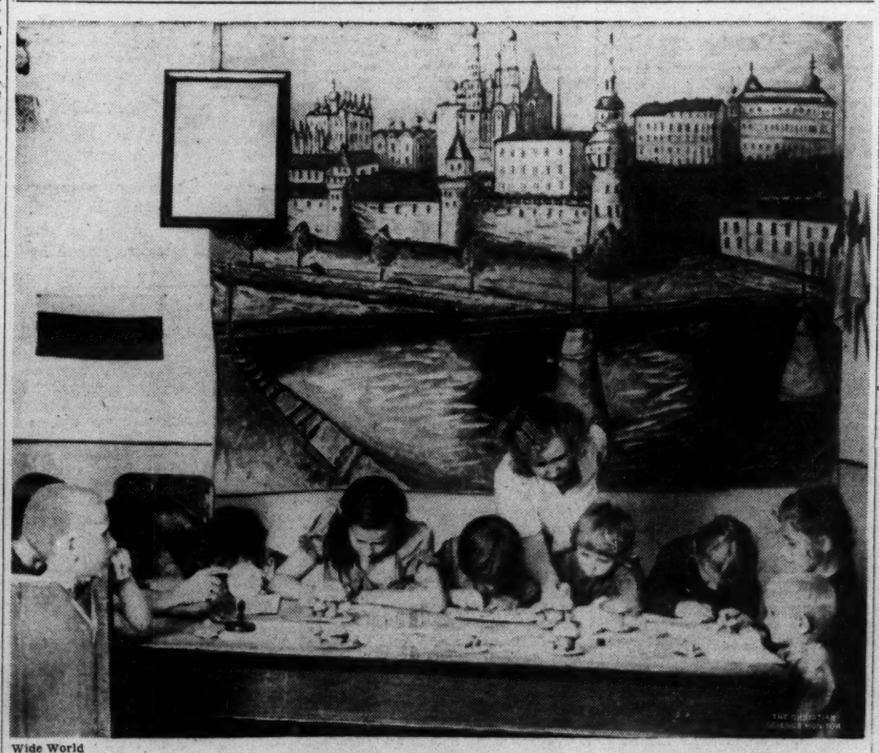
Of course, the children never for a moment imagine there are fairies in the piano, but they do realize there is something just as precious and wonderful contained therein. They no longer want to bang heedlessly on the keys, and because children are to a great extent creatures of habit, the tradition remains when the song fairies are forgotten and it becomes an unwritten law to treat the piano with respect.

When a bad habit has been formed, "Let's Pretend" may help to form a good one. One little boy would never get out of his bath except under severe protest. Indeed, a battle-royal with nurse had become part of the nightly ritual. We forget how dull the regular routine may become to a child, especially to an only child, and boredom and monotony are as apt to produce war and rebellion in nurseries as in nations.

The only remedy is to render the daily round as entertaining as the resources of imagination can make it and the clash of wills as dull as possible, both in baths and on battlefields. "Now you are a merman, swimming in the coolness of the cool sea water," I declared gaily to the little mutineer. "And now you are a sea gull spreading your soft gray wings," I continued, dabbing the sponge under his arms, "And now you're a fish." "And what am I now?" "Oh, now you're a cat." "What do cats do?" "Well cats just hate water." Like lightning the little boy was out of the bath, the spell of a bad habit broken.

A bright "well-educated" boy was heard to remark after a lecture on the League of Nations: "Yes, all very well! But a world without war . . . how dull!"

If we manage to convey the impression that "the daily round, the common task" are not exhilarating and exciting and that war is *not* dull and unutterably boring then as teachers we have failed. And to discover the real romance of everyday life we need the spirit of "Let's Pretend."



Wide World

A Little School of Exiles

These are Russian children whose parents, refugees from the old Russia, sought and found shelter in Manchoukuo, formerly Manchuria. They are known as White Russians, to distinguish them from Soviet Russians, and they adhere to the Russia of the Tsars. The poster behind the serious little group gives a glimpse of the city of Moscow, and the frame at the left contains a photograph, too dim to reprint, of the late Tsar. This is another picture for your collection of "At School Around the World."

Instead of Santa Claus

The Parent

This is an exchange of experiences and does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of this newspaper.

Tennessee

Dear Friend:

I've waited to write this because I wanted to put "lots of time" on it, and then have somebody else edit it for me, or correct it at least, but I'm just going to send it, and let you have it from my heart for what it's worth—if anything.

When I went to France 10 years ago to marry an old sweetheart, and undertake the job of mothering his three-year old son, one of the things I ran up against was the "Santa Claus" story. As I was inexperienced and as my husband was, so he thought, bitterly opposed to my religious thought I didn't try to explain to him, but I began to try to teach my three-year-old that "every good and perfect gift comes from God" and that "God is Love." He loved it.

Shortly after he entered school, he came home and "faced me squarely" and said, "Now, mama, tell me 'yes' or 'no.' Is there a Santa Claus?" I began to go over the "good and perfect gifts come from God" but he was not to be put off this time, so I told him there was no big fat man with a red suit, except as folks "played-like." Then he began to cry—sobs, heart-broken sobs—and said, "Well, mama, why did daddy tell me that lie? I 'beat up' a little boy at school because he said there wasn't. I told him I knew there was because my daddy said so. Why did daddy tell me that?"

I took the child up on my knees in my arms, asking God to direct me, and said, "Son, come now and let's talk it over. Who prepares the presents for daddy and puts them on the tree? And what fun to surprise him!"

"Why, we do."

"All right, son; who plays at 'Santa' for mama to make her happy?"

"Daddy and I."

"Then who do you suppose would do so many nice things for you?"

"Why daddy and you, of course!" his eyes all bright and face beaming again, as though he'd made a discovery. I then went on to tell him we'd just keep on having our beautiful tree each year and "making surprises" (as they say in French) for each other and each year now he says is his happiest Christmas.

Now he's a freshman in high school—13 years old—and this past Christmas he invited all the tenants' children on the farm, and had his big tree and presents for them all and was the happiest child in the group, I think.

This is one of my outstanding experience with this child and I hope it will help some other mother.

I've had so much help from the Parent Column, and I want to thank each one who has contributed to this helpful work.

(Mrs.) C. H. E.

From a Coach— On Football

Illinois

Dear Editor:

In reply to Mrs. V. S. M. of California who asks about football, the writer has had the pleasure of playing a great deal of the wonderful game on the prairie as an amateur, also played in the professional game in 1910 and 1914 in and around Chicago.

I believe it is a game that brings out the true character in a boy or a man. It gives him confidence, courage, self-reliance, manliness, uprightness, but, most of all, team work or the finest type of co-operation or co-ordination.

This mother if she has not attended a high school or a college game by all means see one and you will be most thankful to the writer. Basketball and football, two of my favorite sports, bring you into contact with the very best type of people and what a pleasure it is to meet some of the men that you have played with or against, a number of years afterwards.

I enjoyed your very interesting letter about your boy and their pals boxing and the helpful effects and the wonderful understanding you have of the boys' thoughts and your great interest in their boxing. My experience as a part-time instructor in three different Y. M. C. A.'s, coaching in the art of self-defense (not prize fighting), has helped me to understand boys and to help make better men of them.

I have also coached football, basketball and wrestling; and feel that from all these sports, when the contestants are thinking right, a deal of good can come. My advice, is by all means encourage them to play the game. Let them wear old clothes with a little extra for padding. It would be better if they wore the proper uniforms and head guard, also football shoes. Also see to it that the field they play on is not full of holes, that there are no broken bottles or tin cans to fail on. The game will be most helpful to them in a business way, also socially, as it teaches them respect for law and order because they learn how to defend themselves both mentally and physically. It also gives them a feeling of respect for others.

I wish I could express myself better so that others would receive as much good as I have out of the Parent column. Maybe you would like to know how a coach with a love for boys and everything that is clean in sport regards fraudulent liquor and cigarette advertisements. No coach with any self-respect would tell you that they do not harm, as there is no benefit derived from them.

(Mr.) A. K. H.

Children's Diaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

IN THE Italian primary schools the daily written and illustrated diary is a regular feature of the elementary courses. So soon as a child can write legibly the diary becomes a regular item of his homework.

These diaries make demands upon the child's powers of observation and expression. They furnish both a record and a comment. They also enable the teacher to gain an insight into the home life of each individual child that might otherwise be hard to obtain.

Clarifies His Thought

When, for instance, a child habitually writes such notes as, "I went with my mother in the fields and she showed me many beautiful things." "My mother and I went on the hill this morning to see the sunrise and it was very wonderful." "I had a perfect mark today in school and my mother was very happy." Or when describing something sad or desolate, the child writes, "It was like a home without a mother," the teacher can feel assured that she will find co-operation in all efforts for that child's good from a mother who figures so conspicuously in the child's spontaneous thought.

Again, the small boy who writes "Today when we were playing rounders Robin ran against me and knocked me down. I was angry and tomorrow I will knock him down," reveals a very different mental attitude and requires different handling to the one who writes, "Today when we were playing Robin knocked me down but I know he did not mean to and we went on playing just the same."

The diaries also reveal the child's perception of and reaction to events round him, and set parallel to grown-up records or remembrances of the same day or event sometimes make instructive and illuminating reading. For instance, a day which, to the elders, may be remembered as of grave preoccupations or stirring events will figure in the child's diary as the day "the swallows came back," or "I had my new scooter," or "I found a butterfly that had fallen into the water and put it on a leaf in the sun till it could fly away."

Show Child's Viewpoint

These daily doings are illustrated in the school diary with small colored chalk drawings, either inset, or on a broad margin left at the side of each page. As weeks and months follow each other and year succeeds year, these illustrated diaries, with their records of home and school happenings and of public events as they impress the individual child, constitute valuable records. They not only show the steady development of the child's powers of observation and verbal and graphic expression, but they also throw a light, invaluable to both teachers and parents, upon individual mental reactions and processes, attitudes and preferences, as manifested by these ingenious and spontaneous records of the daily experiences of the individual child.

D. N. L.

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American Standard and Later Versions

Committee Sought to Clarify Passages in Revised Version and to Replace Archaic Words—Other Translations Helped in Clarification of Gospels —Phrasing of Authorized Version Unparalleled

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Fifty-Third of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PUBLICATION of the Revised Version of the New Testament began at midnight on May 16, 1885. It was awaited with tremendous interest both in England and America. Its immediate sale was unprecedented. The attempted clarification of many passages of the King James Version at first gave satisfaction both to students of the Bible and to the general public as well. But its success was not complete.

As more careful examination was made of the more than 36,000 changes from the text of the Authorized Version in the New Testament alone, many of which were awkward and not wholly clear, satisfaction with the new text lessened. It was found that many of the changes were trifling, textual rather than doctrinal, and all combined they wrought no substantial disagreement in the fundamental teachings of the Scriptures.

The changes made in the Old Testament were fewer in number. The one notable difference from the 1611 version was the printing of certain passages in the form of poetry, a change which seems more nearly to represent the true sentiment of the authors. On the whole, the Revised Version has not attained to great popularity. Its sale at present is not large compared with the Authorized Version, and there is little indication that there will be a revival of interest in its departure from the truly magnificent language brought out by the King James' revisers.

Agreement on Conditions

But what of the work of the American Committee that collaborated with the English group? The agreement made between the two companies provided that the English group should have the authority of decision where differences arose regarding meanings and translations. In return for this agreement, the British group agreed to publish under certain conditions, the preferences of the Americans as an Appendix in all copies of the Revised Version which should be printed for 14 years. In recognition of this provision, the American Committee agreed to refrain from having any part in or giving sanction to the publication of any other version than that produced by the University Presses of any land.

The thought was held by the American Committee that these preferences might be finally incorporated into the text of the Revised Version; but soon after the first issue of the complete Bible in 1885 the British Committee disbanded, and no steps were taken by the English presses to amalgamate the American notes with the text as first agreed upon.

On the other hand, the American Committee retained its organization; and when it became evident that their notes and references which had appeared, in part at least, in the Appendix of the Revised Edition were not to be incorporated in the text, they set out to make a re-editing of the Revised Version which should represent the best available American scholarship. The work, it was found, was much more than a mere incorporation of the notes of the Appendix in the text. The notes themselves were in need of revision.

Version Favorably Received

Accordingly, a review was made of the complete Revised Version, and finally published in 1901. This version has been favorably received by scholars in general, and in America has attained a popularity quite in excess of the Revised Version. The title page, as issued in 1901, bears this inscription: "The Holy Bible containing the Old and New Testaments, Translated out of the original Tongues, Being the version set forth in A. D. 1611 compared with the most ancient authorities, and revised A. D. 1881-1885, Newly Edited by the American Revision Committee, A. D. 1901. American Standard Version."

In the problem of language, the American Committee refrained from making radical changes. Certain forms now regarded as archaic were discarded for modern forms of speech. Such expressions, for example, as "howbeit," "the which," "for to," "how that," have generally given place to modern usage. The committee, however, ever conscious that in revising the version of 1611, they were dealing with a "venerable monument of English usage," never went further than to clarify passages in the light of modern knowledge, and to replace forms that to modern eyes seem uncouth.

Variant Readings Given

Running headlines appear at the top of the pages, drawn for the most part from the text. Variant readings are placed at the foot of the pages containing the text to which they refer. As the rule obtained in the committee that no preference should supplant a word or passage of the 1611 version unless approved by two-thirds of the revisers, it follows that often a footnote expresses the opinion of a majority, while not reaching the approval of the requisite two thirds necessary for its incorporation in the text. The word "Comforter" in John 14 is a notable example of this ruling.

Excellent as was the work of these committees, the task was not finished. Discovery in recent years of many early manuscripts of the Bible, increased knowledge of the ancient languages, especially of New Testament Greek and Armaic, have prompted individual scholars to translate the Scriptures. The result has been the publication of numerous versions of both Old and New Testaments; and the end is not yet, for new translations are appearing not infrequently.

Among the most notable of these are the New Testament translations by Rotherham, Ferrar Fenton and Weymouth, in England; by Moffat, Goodspeed, Torrey, and others, in America. Without doubt, each translation has made some contribution in the clarifying of the texts, especially of the Gospels.

All are not of equal merit, however. Yet all have been earnestly, if not laboriously accomplished. Professor Torrey of Yale University published a version of the Four Gospels, after having constructed a background in the Aramaic tongue, as he is convinced that this was the original language of the Scriptures. The Rev. George M. Lamsa, a Syrian scholar, has translated the Gospels from the Aramaic text, the Peshitta. He holds the Aramaic to have been the language of the earliest manuscripts.

Mr. Lamsa has now completed a commentary on more than 300 passages of the New Testament which he claims corrects serious mistakes in all the translations made from the Greek. There is a sharp difference of opinion regarding this work, but it must be admitted that many of his explanations seem logical when viewed in the light of Eastern manners and customs.

Cling to Authorized Version

While modern translations of the Bible shed new light upon many passages, they rarely, if ever, supplant the Authorized Version in the hearts of the people. The reason for this is evident. The later translators, in their effort to give a wholly literal rendition, often use a vernacular lacking almost wholly the rhythmical cadence and beauty which characterize many passages of the 1611 edition. Charm of expression is sacrificed for literalness, a situation more important to the scholar than to the lay reader.

No other period of history has produced so high a type of English as the Elizabethan, that is, the Shakespearean period. That the translators of the King James Version were accustomed to this form of expression is manifest throughout their works. In stateliness, in directness of expression, in beauty of form, it is without parallel.

No modern translator has claimed to excel, or even to equal, the inherent grace of the text of the Authorized Version. Furthermore, the devoutness of that ancient company, their keen spiritual insight, their exalted view of the sacred character of their work, resulted in an understanding of the true purpose of the message of the Scripture teachings which has not always been reached in the modern translations. This, alone, gives to their work a value which it is probable will stand unchallenged for centuries to come.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

RAYA GARBOUSOVA, young Russian cellist who has been playing up and down the land, came to Boston to take part in the seventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 29-30). Playing the Haydn Concerto in D, she justified to a degree the plaudits which had preceded her. Her tone, although not large, is exceptionally sweet and of exquisite texture. She has a prodigious technique and musical feeling in plenty. Her performance of the concerto was graceful, charming, feminine, emotional. Russian. The Adagio was a love song; even the Finale became lyrical. This interpretation was not quite that which one associates with this concerto. It would be interesting to hear this accomplished artist in a work which gave greater opportunity to her individual quality.

For the symphony of the occasion Dr. Koussevitzky had unearthed Serge Ivanovitch Taneiev's Opus 12, in C minor. This is, we may assume, one of the revivals which he has planned as a change from the profusion of novelties which he has given us in the last decade. The Boston orchestra performed the Symphony in C minor of Taneiev in 1901, the year of its publication, and had not played it since. The only other work by the composer which has figured on the orchestra's programs is the Overture to the "Oresteia," heard in 1900 and again in 1903. Nor have his compositions been much more in vogue elsewhere outside Russia.

Has this long neglect been justified? Leonid Sabaneiev wrote in his "Modern Russian Composers" (1927) that Taneiev was "rising from the ashes," that in fact he was "the rising star of Russian music." Taneiev undoubtedly was a distinguished teacher and musical scholar, as well as an eminent pianist. On the basis of the Symphony in C minor it might be concluded that he was well versed in symphonic form, and that he was a Russian, but hardly that he was the "rising star of Russian music." Whoever first called him the "Russian Brahms" did him a poor service. Probably the compliment was inspired by the thought of a mutuality of scholarship. But scholarship does not account for the music of Brahms. It is necessary to take into account also the distinction of his material, the inventiveness of his treatment and the rhythmic complexity of his scores.

All these qualities are notably wanting in this symphony of Taneiev's. The score might serve as a model of construction in the classroom, but hardly as an example of originality. You can hear in it echoes of Tchaikovsky, Berlioz, Liszt—almost anybody but Brahms. The first movement is the most interesting of the four in its development. The three-note germ of the symphony is the chief basis of this development. But the second theme of this movement, a sort of waltz song of which much is made, and which recurs in the Finale, is banal, and so is the rest of the material of the work. There is a certain liveliness in the Scherzo, but not much can be said for the Adagio or the Finale. The symphony might be used for the Pop concerts, but it hardly has a place today in a symphonic repertory which already includes the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth symphonies of Tchaikovsky.

An actual novelty of this program was the Sinfonietta of Albert Roussel, a slight work in two brief movements, with an even briefer Andante to introduce the second. The music is urbane, well knit and inconsiderable. It was followed by Edward Burlingame Hill's "Lilacs" (after Amy Lowell's poem), a charming work which deserves to be kept in the repertory. L. A. S.

Grant Born in Ohio

President Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822.

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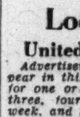
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EXPERIENCED teacher offers instruction in English, correct speaking and intelligent reading, phonetics. Monument 2-3595 (N. Y. C.).

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel Circle 7-1814

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE—Remington Portable Typewriter, cost $55, sell for $20; slightly used. HALFER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 58 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

ORLANDO, FLA.—Superior upholstering; estimates and samples cheerfully submitted. RUSS MATTRESS CO., 1122 W. Church St.

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
7-8548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
McCormack Bros.
Phone 3-6238 531 So. 21st St.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1139

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1 ..... 1st AVENUE
NO. 2 ..... 20th STREET
NO. 3 ..... 3rd AVENUE

See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company
for
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES.
BIRMINGHAM—ANNISTON—DECATUR

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
Mobile's Finest Department Store
STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
Sherwin-Williams
Paints—Varnishes—Lacquers—Enamels
12 S. ROYAL STREET

MONTGOMERY

Gifts Stationery
Christmas Cards Children's Games
THE LITTLE BOOK SHOP
Circulating Library
Phone C-223 Miss Burt Morgan
22 Commerce St. Mrs. N. M. Westbury

Covington Shoe Co.
ENNA JETTICK "We Do Fit Feet"
Shoes for Women
28 Dexter Ave. Phone C-3913

Give FURNITURE This Christmas!
FRANK TENNILLE FURNITURE COMPANY
109-11 Commerce St. 212-14 Bibb St.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

THE TIFFIN
A Restaurant
345 Avenue Alcazar, Coral Gables, Fla.
Where Friends Meet and Eat
Evoril B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

Sears
will save you money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Daytona Beach, Florida

Arthur's Quality Market
The Complete Food Store
BEST WESTERN MEATS
RICHELIEU and MONARCH QUALITY GROCERIES
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
PHONE 890
716-18 Main Street Peninsula

You Take No Chance in Sending Clothes to the
ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
We Return Everything But the Dirt
Telephone 8 401 CYPRESS ST.
100% on inspection.

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

PHONE 1483
Home Made Pies, Cakes, Pastry, Rolls and Bread
Rohatsch's Bakery
816 Main Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

Hotpoint Refrigerators and Appliances
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. FIRST AVE.
Phone 501

JACKSONVILLE

GIFT HEADQUARTERS
Every department in the *"Store Accommodating"* is overflowing with giftable merchandise for Christmas shoppers.
Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING
ROOFING PAINTING INSULATING ALTERATIONS
ACME
Roofing and Insulating Co.
JOHNS-MANVILLE BONDED ROOFERS
1 to 3 Years to Pay
Phone 5-5952 130 W. Bay St.

MRS. JOHNSON
Catering to Tourists
Delicious Home Cooked Meals
1649 PEARL STREET

DUPONT TRI-CLENE
COLUMBIA SYSTEM of DRY CLEANING
3554 ST. JOHNS AVE.
PHONE 7-2202

Westinghouse Air Conditioning Iron Fireman
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
Plumbing and Heating
212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
FOR THE HOLIDAY FORMAL SEASON!
Bensley Tuxedos, 24.50
Bensley Tail Coats, 27.50

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service.
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

The Book and Sweet Shop
Christmas Cards, distinctively personalized
Fine Candies by E. G. Whitman
115 S. E. First Ave. (Opp. Y.W.C.A.)

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
W. Concord, near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3111
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4134
Fashions of Distinction for Women, Children and the Home

KAY & CO., Inc.
Do Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
A Safe Place to Buy Diamonds
53 EAST CHURCH STREET

SARASOTA

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

Powder Puff Beauty Shoppe

Permanent Waving Facials, Shampooing Manicuring
12 LORD ARCADE
Phone 2229

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop
"For Sportswear and Everywear"
At Five Points
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The EXCEL STUDIOS
Portraits
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Eastman Kodaks and Supplies
Photo Finishing—Framing—Gifts
333-335 Main Street Phone 7123

ST. PETERSBURG

THE GARDEN
The Most Unique
CAFETERIA
232 Second Street North

Belle & Company
MILLINERY and GOWNS
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES
First Avenue and Fifth Street, North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

WILLSON-CHASE
Department Store
—for style and quality
Corner Third and Central Ave.

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS *for* FASHION LEADERSHIP
Shop at Sears and save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa Fla.

DOLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
939 5th Ave.
PHONE M-1254
Made in One Quality Only

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 9804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream All Flavors Milk Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

Winter Haven Book Store
Opposite Ritz Theatre
Christmas Cards
STATIONERY GIFTS
MAGAZINES

HEATH'S
5, 10 and 25 Cent Stores
We have what you want

BALFOUR BROS.
General Hardware
Zenith Radios
Norge Refrigerators

DODGE - PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1911, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store of Woman Value
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma 8478

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

MAYSON CHESHIRE GARAGE
Expert Mechanic
Your car called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE
HE 2229
35 Cheshire Bridge Road

SAVANNAH

MORRISON SULLIVAN
DRY GOODS CO.
Always the Newest in Piece Goods
Agents for Vogue, Pictorial, Excella and Hollywood Patterns

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

ANTIQUE JEWELRY AT THE MODERN PRICE
On Sale at the Antique Club of New Jersey Show, Hotel Suburban, East Orange, December 4th-7th, 2-11 P. M.
MERCEDES A. DUNNING
66 Watchung Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1648-R

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Established 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We Specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

REIDS
Better Food Stores
1603 South Boulevard Tel. 2-1153
709 Providence Road Tel. 2-0757
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

Europe

NORWAY

OSLO

ASTRID SANDMO
VALKYRIE GT. 17, OSLO
Telephone 63547
Parfymeri
Rengjorings Artikler etc.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.

PEWTER must be cast. Pewter must be non-poisonous. Pewter must be able to last for generations, even modern pewter that is bought at the present day.
VACKRARE VARDAGSVARA
STRANDVÄGEN 7A
Same House as American Legation

Gunnar Spangberg
Quality and Court Florist
Stockholm 7 Phones: 624830, 612345
Cable Address: BLOMMOR
SPECIAL ATTENTION

HERMES CYCLES
All Kinds of Sporting Goods
Idrottsmagasinet
Birger Jarlsgatan 5.

konditori
Gerda Wretstrom
Norra Kungstornet
Kungsgatan 28 Tel. 206600

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 13

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

Nyströms Mathöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
MUNZGRABEN 6 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Toilet Articles Perfumery
Nährpräparate Kinderpflege-Artikel
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.,
DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern.

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

BIEL

W. SCHÜRCH
Pont du Moulin
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear.
First-Class Hosiery and Gloves

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Maison GRIVAT
TRICOSA
11 Place du Molard
Underwear for Men, Women and Children
Speciality of Baby Garments.
Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting Wool.

Speciality of Real Laces
M. J. and L. FONTAINE
19 Rue de la Croix d'Or
EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS
Needlework

Glove Factory
CEVEY
16 Corraterie 16
Large Assortment for Presents

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

AU LILAS BLANC
Corsets Sur Mesure
L. BONNET
3 Rue de la Confédération Tel. 44.481

MARY'S FLOWERS
2 Rue du Rhône
MARY DELAPIERRE
Flowers for All Occasions
Plants, Evergreens

FLOWERS
A LA REINE-MARGUERITE
M. Novel
Tel. 28.885
14 Rue de Lausanne (Hôtel des Familles)

A. L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
Florist Decorator
14 Cours de Rive

LAUSANNE

DRAWING
PAINTING
PUBLICITY
DECORATION
M. Corbaz
MESSIDOR, CH. DE L'ELYSEE TEL. 34.568

MÜRREN

Bakery
Jb. Moret, Mürren
GROCERIES
CHEESE and BUTTER

NEUCHATEL

LIBRAIRIE
Ed. DUBOIS
9, sous l'Hotel du Lac
(Book-store)

ST. GALLEN

RADIOS
REPAIRS
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
SEIZ & HUGENTOBLER
Poststrasse 6 Tel. 818

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

E. GRÜNENFELDER
beim Broderbrunnen
CORSETS
LINGERIE FINE

ZURICH

A Very Fine Christmas Gift
You will find
is a SWISS WATCH
Früh
J. FRÜH
WATCHMAKER
Watches and Clocks of Very Best Quality
Good Service and Repairs Tel. 33.971

Schirme jeder Art
zu bescheidenen Preisen.
Ueberzüge, Reparaturen
S. Altorfer-Meiss
Limmatquai 64, ZÜRICH 1
vis-à-vis der Fleischhalle
(Umbrellas)

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton

AD. BRUNNER, *Watchmaker*
Niederdorfstrasse 27/Ecke Mühlegasse
Sells Finest Swiss Watches, Clocks, Repairs
Jewellery—Bijouterie Tel. 28.406

ECHTE ORIENT-TEPPICHE
Moderne Teppiche vom Teppichgeschäft für sparsamen Einkauf
ISLER, Limmatquai 116
Zurich
(Carpets)

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
for Leather Articles and Umbrellas. Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
MAX WÜTHRICH
Baker and Confectioner
FORCHSTRASSE 175
feine Patisserie, Glaces, Pralines.

EUGEN LENZIN
FRÜCHTE GEMÜSE
Zurich 1. Kuttelgasse 15. Tel. 58.368
FRUITS VEGETABLES

J. Srb-Ehrsam
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Moderate Prices
Zürich, Schindlersteig 1 Tel. 61.823

Einrahmungen
W. HILTPOLD
Forchstr. 14 Tel. 20775
Fountain Pens
Stationery, Office Supplies

MARIE REHM
Forchstrasse 120 ZURICH 7
beim Hammersteig Telephon 25.427
MERCERIE, BONNETRIE
TRICOTAGEN
(Drapery)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

SPORTS
ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Specialists in Tennis Equipment, Golf, etc.
2nd Floor
Markham's Bldgs. Phone 2-3648

DURBAN

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
(Limited)
TIMBER & JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
We stock—Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Sliflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless. Barb and Plain Wire. Fencing Standards, etc.
8-12 Pine Street, East. Phone Cen. 2263

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
moderately priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1922

Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

Union of South Africa

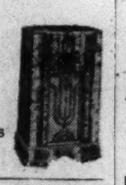
EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
LATE BLINMANS
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF and KERK STREETS
Also at
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and GRAAFF REINET

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO


MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED
Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Cor. ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs., 70 Pritchard Street

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG Co-Operative Society Ltd.
138 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY

PREMIER BUTCHERY
145, CHURCH ST. PHONE 2575
Contractors to
PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Prime Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M A 4928

NOCK & KIRBY'S
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life.
No job too small.
417-421, also 188-194a George St., Sydney

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

CARPET CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

MOFFATS PRINTERY
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(Continued)

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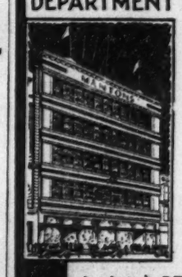
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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
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MANY a one, by being thought better than he was, has become better.
—JOWETT

Daily Features

HE THAT riseth late, must trot all day; and shall scarce overtake his business at night.—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Monitor Movie Guide

Lily Pons of the Metropolitan Opera Makes Film Debut in 'I Dream Too Much'

By E. C. S.

Ah, Wilderness (Metro) — Eugene O'Neill's rural melodrama about the New England boy of the '90's who Learned about Life, brought to the screen with Eric Linden as the boy, Lionel Barrymore as his father, Cecilia Parker as the ingenue, Wallace Beery as the town drunk, Aline MacMahon, Spring Byington, Charles Grapewin.

Annie Oakley (Radio) — Barbara Stanwyck as the crack shot of Buffalo Bill's wild west show, separated from the sharpshooter hero for a time by a misunderstanding. A scene in which an Indian chief, used to life in a tent, is bewildered by hotel conveniences, is characteristic of the comedy offered. Preston Foster, Melvyn Douglas.

The Bride Comes Home (Paramount) — The romantic team of "The Gilded Lily," Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, again as battling lovers, unable to get along with or without each other, their beautiful feud intruded upon by the menace, Robert Young, who threatens to marry the girl. William Collier Sr., Donald Meek, Edgar Kennedy.

Broadway Hostess (Warner) — Mostly about a chiseling night club talent agent who goes noble in a crisis to protect the good name of the family of the socialite with whom he is infatuated. Winnifred Shaw has the title role, with singing specialties, marrying at the end not the chiseler as expected, but Tommy (Phil Regan), Lyle Talbot, Genevieve Tobin, Spring Byington.

The Case of the Missing Man (Columbia) — Programmer for the double bills, with one of those sidewalk photographers getting the goods on a jewel robber, and the crooks trying to steal the evidence. Roger Pryor, Joan Perry, Thurston Hall.

Escape from Devil's Island (Columbia)—Another of those Class C films with international spies, jealousy between fugitive convicts and the horrors of penal colonies. Victor Jory, Norman Foster, Florence Rice and others expert in melodrama.

Le Dernier Milliardaire (Pathe-Nathan)—Although this satire on dictatorships, decayed monarchies and Hollywood romantic stencils would seem to be obvious enough, there is possibility that some people will miss the fun, being shooed away by reviewers who shake their heads over the film's "subtleties." Though there is plenty of verbal and cinema wit in this picture, there is nothing more puzzling in its symbolism than in the operation of a trip hammer.

Frisco Kid (Warner) — One way to get by with a gangster story in these days when Hollywood protests that it is almost through with thug yarns is to dress up your crook-hero in costumes of the past. James Cagney appears in this one as the boss of the San Francisco underworld in its most vicious period, at the time of the vigilantes. Murderer and chief of organized crime, Our Boy is reformed by his romance with Our Girl, Margaret Lindsay. A roaring, brutal melodrama for thrill seekers. Ricardo Cortez, Lily Damita, Fred Kohler.

I Dream Too Much (Radio)—Lily Pons as a French girl who marries an American composer of opera. It is she who succeeds in opera as a singer and makes a success of him, finally, by turning his melodies to musical comedy use. Mme. Pons reveals a talent for gaminerie besides displaying her soloist abilities in an operatic presentation of the Bell Song from "Lakmé," and singing several of the compositions of Jerome Kern and Dorothy Field. Eric Blore offers some cheerful fun as owner of a trained seal. Henry Fonda, Osgood Perkins, Mischa Auer.

The Land of Promise (Urim)—Cinema record of the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, handsomely photographed by Charles W. Herbert. Many scenes contrasting conditions of 15 years ago with those of today, depicting modern work in the fields and factories, the development of architecture to suit present needs, and the building up of an export trade.

Mary Burns, Fugitive (Paramount) —The gangster play again in the guise of the old formula of "Torturing Dumb Dora." Sylvia Sydney as the waitress who falls in love with a crook unsuspectingly, is sentenced unjustly to prison, is hounded by the police to reveal his whereabouts of which she is ignorant, and finally shooting him with his own gun, being then free to marry the man whom she has come to love in the meanwhile. For those who like shocks and shivers in meaningless array, served up with neatness and dispatch. Melvyn Douglas, Alan Baxter, Pert Kelton, Wallace Ford.

My Marriage (20th-Century)—Dora again. And does she suffer? Her murdered father turns out to have been a racketeer and that establishes her in a career of protecting from scandal the good name of her husband's family. When her aristocratic brother-in-law kills a blackmailer she assumes the appearance of guilt to have the good repute of the DeWitt Tylers, I, II and III. But when Dora's friend, Detective Dolan, forces one of the gang to confess, Dora doesn't have to make a full-time job of self-sacrifice any more. Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick, Paul Kelly, Henry Kolker.

Paddy O'Day (20th-Fox)—The juvenile Jane Withers sings, dances and plays cupid in the home of the family that befriends her when she lands as an Irish orphan in New York, Pinkie Tomlin.

Society Fever (Invincible)—Lloyd Hughes as a millionaire in disguise, benefactor to an eccentric family that has been impoverished by a rascally lawyer. Fair comedy to fill the double bills, with Lois Wilson and Grant Withers.

Thanks a Million (20th-Fox)—Refreshing in its lack of pretension. Topical political farce about a crooner who runs for governor of a western state because it will give him a chance to sing on the radio, thus attracting the attention of the big air advertisers. Lively fun, with Fred Allen as the crooner's manager providing so many laughs that his film career would seem assured. Dick Powell as the crooner, Ann Dvorak, Paul Harvey, Rubinoff and his violin, Paul Whiteman and his band, and the Yacht Club Boys.

A Thousand Dollars a Minute (Republic)—As in "Brewster's Millions," the hero must spend a fortune to get another. He comes under the wire at the last moment and wins the money and the girl. A passable melodramatic farce of its meaningless sort. Roger Pryor, Leila Hyams.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

For the Scrapbook

There is no good like friendship; which indeed may be termed love; which love, it seems to me, is the one thing to be cherished if there is to be any purport in life; cherished as the fundament of all one's conduct and opinions—much deeper and more important than they.—*G. Lowes Dickinson.*

Whether you be men or women, you will never do anything in the world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind—next to honor.—*James Allen.*

God who framed the world . . . gave to natural man his inextinguishable desire to behold beauty, to follow goodness, and to know the truth.—*Canon Quick.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

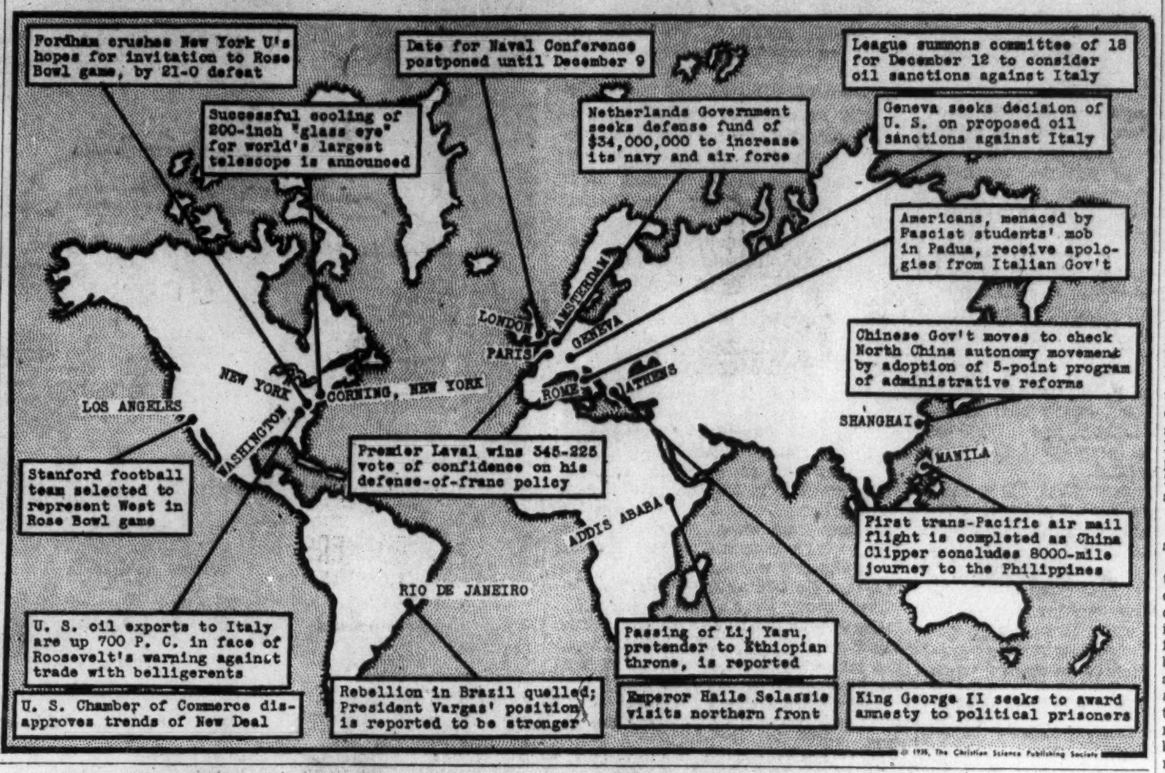
Christmas Tree Service

A BROTHER and sister have already begun their preparation for a busy week-before-Christmas trade. Last year they came to people's houses, prepared to set up a yard Christmas tree for the owners to light up for the holiday season.

This year they are doing more in that line by gathering pine cones, which they are gilding and silvering; and they are studying all the various ways that a house or a tree can be made to extend the Christmas greeting. By slipping colored balloons over the lights on Christmas trees and then blowing the balloons up they get a very striking color effect.

They find that many people like the old-fashioned strings of popcorn and cranberries, and they sat up late the week before Christmas last year making this ornamentation for many trees. The boy has all the necessary wiring and tools ready to place a tree in the yard, or he will set up the house tree and do all that last-minute work that a Mother of children finds to be the last straw after the rush of preparing gifts.—Mrs. C. A. R.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Fordham crushes New York U's hopes for invitation to Rose Bowl game, by 21-0 defeat
Date for Naval Conference postponed until December 9
League summons committee of 18 for December 12 to consider oil sanctions against Italy
Successful scoling of 200-inch "glass eye" for world's largest telescope is announced
Netherlands Government seeks defense fund of $34,000,000 to increase its navy and air force
Geneva seeks decision of U. S. on proposed oil sanctions against Italy
Americans, menaced by Fascist students' mob in Padua, receive apologies from Italian Gov't
Chinese Gov't moves to check North China autonomy movement by adoption of 5-point program of administrative reforms
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
AMSTERDAM
ROME
ATHENS
NEW YORK
CORNING, NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
SHANGHAI
MANILA
ADDIS ABABA
RIO DE JANEIRO
Premier Laval wins 345-225 vote of confidence on his defense-of-franc policy
Stanford football team selected to represent West in Rose Bowl game
First trans-Pacific air mail flight is completed as China Clipper concludes 8000-mile journey to the Philippines
U. S. oil exports to Italy are up 700 P. C. in face of Roosevelt's warning against trade with belligerents
Passing of Lij Yasu, pretender to Ethiopian throne, is reported
Rebellion in Brazil quelled; President Vargas' position is reported to be stronger
Emperor Haile Selassie visits northern front
King George II seeks to award amnesty to political prisoners
U. S. Chamber of Commerce disapproves trends of New Deal

Worth Knowing

TODAY
OVER 24,933,000 MOTOR VEHICLES ARE REGISTERED IN THE U.S. AS COMPARED WITH 2,000 OF THE "HORSE-LESS BUGGY" TYPE FAMILIAR IN 1899.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Honor Where Due

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS always refreshing to record instances of spontaneous generosity and good fellowship. Nollekens, the sculptor, who met king and peasant with the same unrestrained friendliness, was ever ready to extend a helping hand to struggling artists.

Chantrey, then young, unknown, and unfriended, sent a bust of Horne Tooke which he had modeled, to the exhibition. Nollekens happened along and noticed the work. Lifting it from the floor he placed it where he could study it from all angles. Then, turning to those who were arranging the exhibit, he said:

"There's a fine—a very fine—work. Let the man who made it be known. Remove one of my busts and put this one in its place, for well it deserves it." Nor was this the only occasion when he befriended Chantrey. Many times, when asked to model a bust, he would say earnestly: "Go to Chantrey; he's the man for a bust. I always recommend him."

In Lighter Vein

Men to Be Watched

An elderly man, but also bookish, was haled before the bar of justice in a small country town. "Ye're charged with bein' disorderly," snapped the magistrate. "Have ye anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?"

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner in a flight of oratory. "I am not so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so—"

"That'll do, that'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Seven days. And, officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up. I think they're as bad as he is."—*The Chaser.*

Miss Cholmondely

There was a young lady named Cholmondely,
Exceedingly graceful and colmondely.
She was sweet as a rose,
And should have had many beaux,
But she treated her suitors too dolmondely.

Economical

A Scot lover, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the girl of his choice. After spending the day hanging about the telegraph office, he was finally rewarded, late in the evening, by receiving an answer in the affirmative.

"If I were you, I'd think twice before marrying a girl that kept me waiting all day for an answer," said the postmaster.

"Na, na," retorted the Scot. "The lass who waits for the cheap night rates is the lass for me."—*El Paso World News.*

Willing

An itinerant musician was stranded in a village one Sunday morning, and, as he was playing his cornet in the street, he was approached by the clergyman of the parish, who said, "Do you know the Fourth Commandment, my good man?"

"No," the man replied, "but if you'll just whistle it over, I'll do my best."—*Pearson's.*

"Will You Have Cream?"

Can It Be Tubby and Dorie Lee Who Are Having a Little Snack Before the Fireplace? The Scene Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Lewis Bischoff, Portland, Ore.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Constructive Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Irish Free State

VARIOUS citizens in Dublin, interested in the welfare of others, have banded together and opened premises known as the "Mount Street Club," the purpose of which is to help to meet the social, occupational and recreational needs of unemployed or casually employed men.

The outstanding feature of this club is the independent status that its members will enjoy—no hint of charity attaches to it. In all cases the men will give a return for benefits received, and this return will be in the form of service. Thus, two hours' service will cover membership fee. Meals, games and working materials will be paid for in the same way, the unit of exchange being one hour's service. For each hour's service a "tally" will be given to the worker, which he can present as an equivalent for his requirements. The club will be under the management of its members, subject to general control by the goverhors.

The Rotary Club, always interested in constructive ideas, entertained six of the governors of this club recently at luncheon and pledged themselves to assist the movement in any possible way. Great hopes are entertained that this move in the right direction will help to restore courage and hope to deserving men temporarily depressed in the battle of earning a living.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Anathema—In the usual sense of "a curse or malediction," this word is pronounced *a-nath'-e-ma* (first and last *a*'s as in *sofa*, second short, *e* as in *create*). On rare occasions it is used in the sense of "a sacred offering," and it is then sounded *an-a-the'-ma* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *e* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

The word was taken into English direct from the Greek *anathema*, literally "a thing devoted" especially to evil—and hence "a curse." The roots are *ana*, "up," and *tithemi*, "I lay, place, put"; and the allusion is to the mythological custom of putting up in the temple of a patron deity something offered to it; hence anything set apart for destruction. In ordinary use, "anathema" is applied to a curse applied with ritualistic solemnity or so-called ecclesiastical authority.

Atom—*At'-um* (short *a*, *u* clipped-short).

An atom, as generally conceived, is the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist in a state of combination or take part in a chemical change. The word comes to us from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix, and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide, cut." According to comparatively recent announcements, however, the atom appears to be a complex system whose component parts are in rapid orbital motion — virtually an assemblage of force. Thus it would appear that the more matter is investigated, the less it becomes.

Attribute (noun) — *At'-rih-bute* (short *a*, *i* clipped-short, *u* long). The verb is accented on the second syllable.

In discussing this word we are drawn into a fine distinction between "attribute" and "quality," for the two are closely related in use. A "quality" (from the Latin *qualis*, "such") signifies such as a thing really is—its "suchness" or inherent nature. An "attribute" (from the Latin *attribuere*, "to give, bestow, assign") signifies that which through custom, reason, or faith is bestowed upon, or attributed to, a thing. A quality cannot be altered without completely changing the thing, but we may ascribe an attribute at discretion. A quality is that which a thing really is in some one respect; and an attribute is that which we conceive a thing to be in some respect.

The Standard Dictionary says: "Thus, while 'attribute' may, 'quality' must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the 'attributes' of God, the 'qualities' of matter." Murray adds: "Originally, 'the attributes of God' was preferred, probably because men assumed no knowledge of the actual qualities of the Deity, but only of those more or less fitly attributed to Him." The Standard continues with an illustration of the custom of attributing to heathen deities superhuman qualities of mortals.

The more we know of God, of course, the more we may recognize the divine qualities and properly ascribe His attributes.

Bases—This plural form has two pronunciations: (1) when it is the plural of "base" it is sounded *base'-ez* (long *a*, short *e*); (2) when it is the plural of "basis" it is pronounced *bay'-seez* (*a* long, *ee* as in *feet*).

In determining the pronunciation of "bases," note whether the use is literal and therefore the plural of "base" ("the bases of triangles," "the bases of the columns," etc.), or figurative, and therefore the plural of "basis" ("the bases of morals," "the bases of exchange rates," etc.). A material thing may have a base (plural, *base'-ez*); an immaterial thing, a basis (plural, *bay'-seez*). Note that we speak of the *base'-ez* of pyramids, but of the *bay'-seez of* knowledge. In the expression, "There are not two bases of being," the word is obviously to be sounded *bay'-seez.*

Creator — This word, as well as others ending in *-or*, is sounded with a decent trace of the circumflex *o*, when read in the measured tempo of public worship. The publishers of Webster's have agreed to this, and are inserting into their dictionary a special paragraph acknowledging the need for greater attention to vowel values in platform practice.

Heterodoxy—*Het-er-o-dox'-y* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*, first *o* as in *obey*, second short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Heterodoxy" and "orthodoxy" are contrasting terms. The latter (from the Greek *orthos*, "right," and *doxa*, "opinion") is applied to a right opinion or right teaching; "heterodoxy (from Greek *heteros*, "other," and *doxa*) designates a departure from an acknowledged standard—a belief, opinion, or teaching, contrary to accepted fact.

It will be observed that "heterodoxy" and "heresy" agree in the matter of unorthodoxy; but the former may not be malicious in intent, while the latter is purposefully pernicious — usually advanced by a member of a faith with the deliberate view of causing a schism.

Irrefutably — The principal stress is on the third syllable. Stress on the third syllable is recognized and listed (second choice) by Webster's for "irrefutable." (Why principal stress on the third syllable of the latter word should be listed as second choice is a puzzle to students who ascribe some importance to having words understood.)

Jesurun—*Jes'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second short).

Joel—Two syllables, *Jo'-el.*

Molecule — Preferably *mol'-e-kule* (short *o*, *e* as in *create*, *u* long).

While "molecule" (a coined word, formed with a double diminutive suffix from the Latin *moles*, "a heap") may be used loosely to designate any minute particle, it has particular application to the smallest portion of any substance capable of existing in a free state.

In comparing atoms and molecules, we note that the former are constituents of molecules. For example, a molecule of sodium chloride (table salt) is a combination of an atom of sodium and an atom of chlorine.

Potsherd — *Pot'-shurd* (*o* short, *u* as in *urn*; secondary stress on second syllable).

Rabbis—The plural of "rabbi" is sounded *rab'-ize* (short *a*, long *i*).

Ravening—Short *a*.

Scholastic — *Sko-las'-tik* (*o* as in *obey*, *a* and *i* short). Avoid *skoo-*.

Vice versa—Four syllables, *vi'-ce vur'-sa.*

Victory—It is an *o* in the second syllable, not an *e*.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

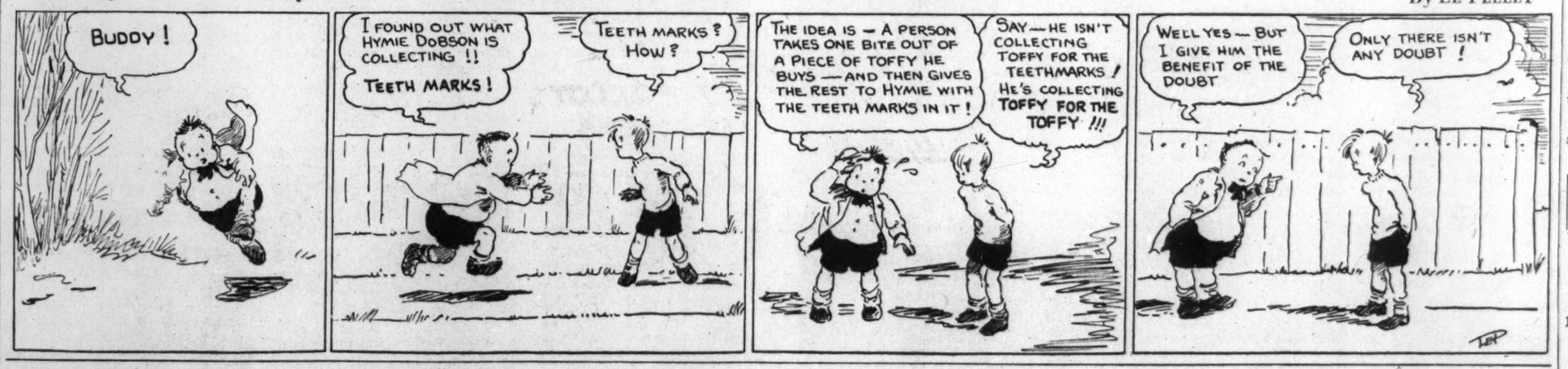
Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Must a rule limiting members to persons over a certain age be placed in the bylaws?

Answer: Not necessarily. Bylaws should contain only those rules which are so important that they should not be changed except by at least a two-thirds vote, and after notice to all members. Whether or not the rule described is so important is a question for the organization to decide. A simple motion adopted at any meeting would make a standing rule of it; but such a rule could be suspended at any meeting by a majority vote, or rescinded at any meeting by a two-thirds vote, or by a majority vote if notice had been given.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*It's Difficult to Keep a Piece of Toffy Any Length of Time Anyway*

By LE PELLEY


BUDDY!
I FOUND OUT WHAT HYMIE DOBSON IS COLLECTING!!
TEETH MARKS!
TEETH MARKS? HOW?
THE IDEA IS — A PERSON TAKES ONE BITE OUT OF A PIECE OF TOFFY HE BUYS — AND THEN GIVES THE REST TO HYMIE WITH THE TEETH MARKS IN IT!
SAY — HE ISN'T COLLECTING TOFFY FOR THE TEETHMARKS! HE'S COLLECTING TOFFY FOR THE TOFFY!!!
WELL YES — BUT I GIVE HIM THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT
ONLY THERE ISN'T ANY DOUBT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Jerry Meets the Gloom Chasers*

By CARMACK

Today I took ol' Jerry for a stroll around the neighborhood and introduced him to several of the gloom chasers, including Dannie and ol' Spike —
And Curly —
And Peter and Sambo —
After he had met about a dozen of them he said, "Whew! Why do you need so many? Maybe if you fellows kept a little busier, there wouldn't be so much gloom to chase!"

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 11

B. From the Birth of Abraham to the Death of Joseph (con.)

Leah (Hebrew, "weary").
Rachel's sister, elder daughter of Laban, Gen. 29:16.
Married to Jacob, 29:23, 26.
Children, Reuben, Simeon, heir, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, also Dinah, 34:1-2; 29:31-35; 30:9-13, 17-21; 35:23, 26.
Zilpah, her maid, mother of Gad and Asher, 29:24; 30:10-13; 35:26.
Buried by Jacob in the cave of Machpelah, 49:30-31.
Rachel (Hebrew "a ewe").
Wife of Jacob, younger daughter of Laban, Gen. 29:6, 9, 10, 12, 16.
Jacob serves seven years for Rachel, 29:20, 25.
Bilhah her maid, 29:29.
Jacob serves seven years more, 29:30.
Sons by Bilhah, Dan and Naphtali, 30:6, 8; 35:25; by Rachel, Joseph and Benjamin, 30:22-24; 35:16-18, 24.
Flees with Jacob, 31:41-55.
Dies at birth of Benjamin, 35:16, 19.

(To Be Continued Daily)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Unexpected Makes History

MANKIND has been long in learning this fact: that those who align themselves with a high moral purpose enlist support from influences on which they otherwise could not count. One of the effects of Premier Mussolini's test of postwar international morality has been a steady and heartening uncovering of unlooked-for possibilities of co-operation among nations intent on preserving the bulwarks of world peace.

Who had any confidence that the League of Nations, already suffering from loss of prestige as a result of half-hearted attempts to prevent aggression in Asia, would do anything to impede war in Africa? Evidently not Mussolini. And evidently not many others either, to judge by the hesitancy in checking him at the outset of his campaign.

Who thought the League *could* do anything? Not those who expected the self-interest of the member powers to prevent them from seeing their stake in the common interest of the world community. And there were many who did expect self-interest to prevent collective action. What they did not expect was that nations would find self-interest and collective interest to be so nearly the same thing. It was all very well to talk of sanctions. But sanctions meant sacrifices — hard-cash sacrifices — for the nations which would apply them. And — as Mussolini himself warned—they might mean war.

Who thought any nation or nations would risk war for the ideal back of the League? Who thought any people were interested enough in affairs beyond their own boundaries to entertain another people's problem as somewhat their own? A few idealists, maybe. But not the practical-minded, not those who called themselves "realists."

Yet all these improbabilities of yesterday are the facts of today.

British interests in Africa buttressed British interest in checking Mussolini's advance on that continent. This was perhaps not entirely unexpected. But the force which British objections developed was unexpected. Mussolini had hopes he could buy the British off with assurances that their concerns in Africa would not suffer from his presence there. But behind the British stand was a public opinion not only interested in empire but in peace, and an informed opinion among national leaders who know how important peace is to the continuance of the Empire. And another thing unexpected was the provision which the Cecil peace ballot made to render the masses' opinion articulate.

French interest in national security might have been foreseen as an influence which would align that nation with efforts to save collective security. But fundamentals were obscured by developments at Stresa when the support of Italy in a united front against German rearmament seemed so necessary, and by assurances that France could countenance some Italian penetration in Africa. France was the most doubtful factor in the entire peace structure. But France now is telling Italy plainly that she stands with Great Britain behind the League, and if need be with guns, which is language the Italian dictator can understand.

Sanctions are in operation. They may soon be extended to ban oil shipments to Italy, and if Mussolini chooses to make war against such sanctions, the answer he will receive should not be unexpected. But the developments which have led up to the present situation were not such as could be foreseen when it was first decided to give the League of Nations system its first real chance to do the work for which it was established. Certainly they were not in line with Mussolini's expectations. And today, the Italian leader's utterances betray the extent to which history has departed from the plan he laid down for it.

The futility of his threat of war against oil sanctions is plain to anyone who realizes that to carry out that threat he must have oil. He might get it from the United States. But more probably he will not. American neutrality, it is true, is not meant to aid the League or to hinder Mussolini, but simply to keep America out of foreign war. But if the neutrality legislation is made watertight enough to serve the United States' own self-interest in keeping out of war, it will be one more influence for world peace which could not have been counted on by those who first took sides with peace.

Indeed, looking back to those days when a dispute about some wells in a desert was all there was to worry about this side of the Far East, it is plain that the struggle for peace has enlisted not only forces which a counter purpose cannot command today. But more, it has been aided by influences which even those who were abiding by an improved concept of morality had not the understanding, nor even the imagination, to hope for.

No Artificial Controls?

STEEL manufacturers are usually fairly typical of industrialists who insist that a planned economy is all wrong and that free play of individual initiative is the only safe rule for business. One may agree with them in doubting the wisdom of governmental controls on production and in desiring full play of fair competition. The question then arises: How much of this individualism finds exercise in the determination of American steel prices?

Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, has remarked that four steel companies all submitted identical bids of $185,000 for 3300 tons of steel pilings needed for a dry-dock project at Miami, Fla., and that this is the third instance of such apparent collusion.

Let it be acknowledged that a staple product such as steel, cement, oil or flour tends to have a well-known market price and every producer likes to obtain that market figure for his output. Agreed also that no one wishes cutthroat competition which deprives capital and labor of any decent return. Yet it is observable that in any set of commodity price charts over a period of months or years in the United States one of the most rigid and horizontal lines among the array of generally fluctuating curves is the line which represents the price of steel products. Such rigidity of price on a high level cannot but restrict the use of steel.

If the steel industry, which is the traditional backbone of American manufacture, wishes the United States to embrace a credo of individual initiative in an economy of plenty instead of scarcity, the most persuasive of all arguments is example.

Opponents Help

THE freely expressed rejoicing of the more responsible sections of the National Government press in Great Britain over the return to parliamentary activity of such stalwarts of the Labor cause as Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. Hugh Dalton and Mr. J. R. Clynes is more than the mere manifestation of good sportsmanship in public life. The Labor opposition is weak in numbers, as it was in 1931, but, as it was not then, it is strong in debating power. And a strong debating opposition, as Disraeli saw long ago, is one of the best boons that a government can have.

With a feeble opposition, governments tend to be lulled into a feeling of false security, and the head of rebellion is soon seen to raise itself within the ranks of its own party. A good opposition keeps a government disciplined and up to the mark, as a sound understudy is said to be the best guarantee that a famous actor will always be on the top of his form.

Nor is this by any means all. When the opposition is strong, the government feels the necessity of so acting as not to outrage too greatly the feelings of those whom the opposition represents. It so far influences events as often to lead the government to adopt certain features of the opposition policy.

Thus it has frequently happened that characteristic aspects of Liberal and Labor policy in Britain have been put into force by Conservative administrations. It is the Conservatives who have been chiefly responsible for extending the franchise; it is they who have brought into being complicated schemes for the regulating of agricultural marketing; it is they who seem likely to bring some measure of national control into the coal industry.

In some ways there is great advantage to be derived from this superficially paradoxical state of affairs. For no government can put necessary advanced measures into effect with so little damage to public confidence as can a traditionalist administration.

Liquor Gets Snubbed

WILL liquor withstand the sudden blow from an unexpected quarter? Smugly impervious to the attacks of such opponents as Gipsy Smith and the late Billy Sunday, it had failed to protect itself against the followers of Emily Post.

Pushed to the wall with its own battering ram of "smartness" can it longer hold its position in polite society, now that America's custodian of etiquette has withdrawn its vaunted prop? Mrs. Post has been known for the last twenty years or so as America's "Authority on modern manners and social customs," according to her listing in "Who's Who." So the young would-be "smart" people will pay at least some attention when they read what Mrs. Post has recently written in her weekly newspaper columns, in reply to a reader's request for information concerning the conventions governing cocktail drinking:

> It seems to me that the trend among the youngest fashionables is away from the idea that hard drinking is "smart." Older brothers and sisters who, during the hip-flask days, became dependent upon continuous stimulant, depend upon it still. But among the really smart and young there would seem to be signs of a reaction. For example, in a certain ultra fashionable club a few weeks ago there was an older group—men and women in the thirties—who, following the practice that has been in force for however many years it is, were being served all varieties of potent drinks. On the other side of the room a younger group of those at the beginning of their twenties were gathered around an old-fashioned tea table eating bread and butter sandwiches and drinking tea. A short while ago a group of the same age would have been shaking gin or drinking whisky and soda.
>
> At a dance given lately for a leading debutante in the South, at the bar, around which the dancers constantly crowded, the most popular drink was milk.

Here are signs that American youth thinks for itself, and that it is refusing to be deceived by flattering lies of an avaricious liquor trade, feeding it specious argument for the cultivation of abnormal taste.

New York State Saga

Book News of the Day

EDWARD HUNGERFORD has written the saga of New York State in his PATHWAY OF EMPIRE (New York: McBride. $3.50). Those who confuse the city with the state, to whom "New York" means Broadway and Forty-second Street, will find in it a vast amount of enlightening information about interesting places and famous personages, together with the history of the Empire State.

Mr. Hungerford writes of the early days of the river steamers and of the Mary Powell in particular, which never turned a paddle on a Sunday and whose skipper stood at the gangplank at every stop surveying the passengers to decide whether they were fit to come upon his boat. He retails the building of the "Grand Canal," whose political supporters entrenched in Albany prevented the construction of railroads too close to the waterway and even restricted those which were built to carrying freight only when the Erie was frozen over and impassable. He tells the story of the "DeWitt Clinton," the railroad engine which made the 17-mile trip from Albany town to Schenectady town in August, 1831, at the incredible speed of little more than an hour for the journey, frightening horses and scattering burning embers upon the parasols of the lady passengers.

The book records small towns of the State and their best-known residents: James Fenimore Cooper of Cooperstown, Owen D. Young of Vanhornesville, Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, Ezra Cornell of Ithaca and Hiram Sibley of Rochester. It was Sibley, with his project for a telegraph line from the United States to Russia, who provoked the Russian Prime Minister, Gortchakoff, to remark that his country would sell Alaska for little more than what Sibley estimated would be the cost of making his contacts there. And so Alaska became part of the United States.

There is Seneca Falls, where the woman suffrage movement was born in 1848; Portage, where the Six Nations had their council fires for centuries and where Mary Jemison, a captive of the Senecas, lived as a tribeswoman but helped her compatriots in the ill-fated Revolutionary Army of General Sullivan. East Aurora has had its Elbert Hubbard. Buffalo gave two Presidents to the country, Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland, and it was there that William McKinley succumbed to an assassin's bullet.

Then there is Niagara Falls, where at the old Cataract House the yellowed register still shows the inscription, "A. Lincoln and family."

Mr. Hungerford's book serves to point to the need for a series of similar state histories or a comprehensive national one, which shall be not only guidebook but description.

M. S.

Not So Easy to Stop as He Thought It Would Be

On a Scottish Island

Romance Comes to Chrissie

ONCE every summer, Miss Alice, Miss Ann and Miss Cathy MacRae gave a picnic. They rented Gavin Geddes' roomy old craft for the day, with Gavin to sail it, and invited as many people as the boat would hold. This was on the Scottish island, and that year when I was boarding with their niece, Annie, I was among "those present."

One of the guests was a very distinguished person—a French artist who had come to visit the Misses MacRae's sea-captain brother. I had read even in America about this artist's eccentric, enthusiastic ways, yet now with beautiful scenery on all sides, he seemed to notice nothing. He leaned against the boom, up near the mast, eyes half closed, apparently listening to the tranquil talk, but saying nothing. I glanced once or twice at Chrissie Breck, and wondered if she knew that this silent Monsieur Villaneuve was the temperamental professor of art into whose classes it was considered such an honor to be admitted. Chrissie was an artist, too, unknown, but certainly not ungifted as those exquisite flower paintings in her remote farm home proved.

As we drew near the place where we were to spend the day, however, our celebrity suddenly became interested. It was a small uninhabited island, and as he scanned its rugged shoreline, he exclaimed, "Uninhabited! *A la bonne heure* —the word intrigues!

* * *

That remark was repeated over and over again during the weeks that followed, because, oddly enough— But I'm coming to that.

We sailed into a sheltered bay, dropped anchor, and were soon going ashore a few at a time, in the punt. There was a ruined castle to explore, and afterward we had lunch beside its ivied walls. We were still sitting there, hearing this and that bit of its history, when a light cloud blew up from somewhere, and down came the rain. We took refuge inside then, and it was while there that we missed Chrissie Breck.

"Now where is that lass?" demanded Miss Alice. Chrissie was forty-three, but she was so much younger than the rest of her family that they all seemed to regard her as little more than a "lass" still.

* * *

Miss Alice walked to the cavernous entrance, looked this way and that, and then beckoned to us silently. Seated on a rock painting a thistle was Chrissie, oblivious to the rain. Miss Alice burst out in good-natured exasperation: "The daft hizzie!" There was a general laugh, but Monsieur Villaneuve didn't laugh. Instead, he strode across to where Chrissie sat, looked over her shoulder, and then broke into excited talk—first in French, and then in English. But she was *merveilleuse*, this *demoiselle*—— Why had no one told him? Here was great talent—— He must have *Mademoiselle* in his class—— She would be star pupil——

"But your class is in Paris," protested Miss Alice.

"And may one not travel to Paris?" inquired Monsieur.

"Not Chrissie. Her faither wouldna let her."

Then it was that another remark, afterward much quoted, was made. "And who is zis papa zat he should bottle genius?"

* * *

Meanwhile Chrissie gazed from one to the other, very much as if convinced that she was dreaming, until Monsieur said, sharply:

"Mademoiselle, look to your work. The rain——"

"Aye, the rain," scolded Miss Alice. "You take off that wet sweater. Here's a dry one. A fine way to be carrying on. Could ye no' have waited for the shower to be over?"

"No, no, no, no!" cried Monsieur, vehemently. "She could not! Are you all like zis papa? Bah, I lose patience with you." Then he turned to Chrissie, and said, imperatively, "Come, *Mademoiselle*, you must paint for me one spray of your so beautiful heather. I take it with me to France. Who knows," this with a comically indignant glance toward Miss Alice, "but *Mademoiselle* may one day be where her heather is."

As they walked away, Miss Alice said to the rest of us:

"He'll hae to run off with her if he wants that."

She wasn't speaking seriously, and no one thought she was, yet what she said —in one respect, at least—was what came to pass. When Monsieur sailed again for France, Chrissie sailed with him. Only they hadn't run away. Chrissie had been wooed with a whirlwind speed, very astonishing to the quiet island folk, her banns had been three times called, and she had become Mme. Henri Villaneuve!

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Monument to Progress

By Frank L. Perrin

Austin, Texas

HERE at the seat of government of this vast Lone Star State, I find that my eyes are not attracted first to the dignified and commanding marble Capitol, as in an earlier day, but to the broad campus of the State University. It is there one finds reared and established a group of magnificent monuments to true progress, entirely removed in purpose and potential influence from scenes of political controversy, the arena where, all too often within easy recollection, the people of Texas have permitted to be enacted and re-enacted a farce in which the roles were taken by puppet politicians and their puppet trumpeters, supernumeraries and property men.

But the last vestige of that supine yielding to mountebanks and charm workers seems to have been swept away. The theater of their activities has been swept and garnished by that process which aroused American voters, men and women, seem to know so well how to use when they have tired of burlesques and pantomime. It is an entirely peaceful and effective method of political revolution. How often, indeed, have we of an older generation of Americans, native and adopted, seen it employed in compelling the exits and initiating the entrances of those called to serve!

As we look far afield in these days of unrest in less fortunate countries and states we may well, in this season in which we pause to count our blessings and express gratitude for them, be thankful that we are permitted a free expression of our political and religious convictions. Let us not forget that such choice, without expression, avails nothing.

* * *

Beyond us here lie the "staked plains," the habitat in years gone of the primitive tribes, the deer and the buffalo herds. These gave way to the invading longhorns, and they to a less picturesque but superior strain of shorthorns, Herefords, and Polled Angus cattle, all descendants, perhaps, of the cow that jumped over the moon. They, likewise, share the ranges with millions of sheep. With the coming of range fences it seems the ancient feuds between cattlemen and sheepmen have been extinguished. Both have discovered that there is land enough for all.

But here and there in southern and southwestern Texas, as in eastern Texas, a new invader must be dealt with and welcomed. This is the exploring and occupying army of petroleum well drillers and producers. Whereas in the eastern sections of the State the lands taken over were not valuable for farms or ranges, the western lands supplied grass for herds and flocks. At the moment the plight of the stockmen is not serious, however, as anyone who has ridden across the Texas plains will understand. There is still room.

A day or two ago I wrote of the pecan grower in East Texas whose farm was transformed into a field of oil derricks. The landed proprietor in the western field is the University of Texas. Years ago the Legislature generously granted to the university great tracts of range land which, it was believed, might be sold for as much as $3 or $4 an acre. The income from the funds obtained from the sale—not the use—of these lands was to be spent for the erection and maintenance of university buildings, but not for providing instructors. Now oil has been found and is flowing on portions of this land grant.

* * *

The members of the board of regents have no land to sell even at the higher figure originally proposed. Indeed they have no land to sell at any price. But they have no legal authority to engage in prospecting for and producing oil. So they have taken the only course open, even if this is somewhat questionable under the strict terms of the original grant. They are leasing the land to prospectors and producers, and applying the millions of dollars returned to them in the erection of new buildings, the extension and improvement of the campus area, and investments in nonspeculative bonds and securities. The income, in interest and dividends, derived through these investments, can be used in meeting the ordinary expenses of the university and in adding to its courses and increasing its faculty, both in numbers and quality.

Thus Texas University, the all-but-forgotten adopted waif of Legislatures of an earlier day, has become the Prince Charming of southwestern colleges. In its home and on its campus is established a school which already ranks high on the roll of American institutions of learning. There, today, I discovered it and seemed to find in it the visible, tangible evidences of the dawn of a new and progressive era, the legacy left by the pioneers of a virile but nonconformist civilization.

The Wide Horizon

There Is a Tide—

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

WHY did Mr. Stanley Baldwin make up his mind to have a general election this autumn? His own explanation is that, since the House of Commons had to be dissolved sometime within the next three or four months, it would be better to get the thing over quickly. His critics accuse him of having wished to exploit, for electioneering purposes, the unanimous backing which the country gave the Government after Sir Samuel Hoare's great speech to the League Assembly on September 11. This wish may have influenced the Conservative Party organizers, but I do not think that it was uppermost in Mr. Baldwin's mind when he took "his" decision.

The story goes—and I know there is something in it—that Mr. Baldwin only made up his mind when he read the report of the British Ambassador in Rome upon what Premier Benito Mussolini had told the Ambassador on October 18. While not speaking in a threatening tone Mussolini is believed to have said that, if Italy were driven into a corner by the League under British leadership, he himself might go under, but that others would not go scatheless. Whether he alluded to warlike action against Great Britain in the Mediterranean or in North East Africa is not certain.

* * *

In these circumstances Mr. Baldwin may well have felt that the British general election ought to be held as soon as possible. He did not want to run the risk of holding it later amid what might be acute international complications. As he put it in his broadcast address on October 25: "I felt that I could see my way with safety to have an election now, whereas I could give no guarantee what the state of foreign affairs might be in January."

This reading of the reasons for the election helps to explain the Government's pre-election tactics — why it seemed to be going slow on "sanctions," why it took part in peace talks with France and Italy after the League had condemned Italian aggression, and why it insisted that Great Britain is not animated by anti-Italian feelings. Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues probably desired to deprive Mussolini of any pretext for a desperate and dangerous act, to leave time for the inherent difficulties of his adventure and the prospect of economic and financial "sanctions" to sober him, and to set their own house in order.

Mr. Baldwin who, for all his straightforwardness, is no simpleton, doubtless understood that he himself would be the National Government's main asset. People believe in him. Until he replaced Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, first as Deputy-Prime Minister and presently as Prime Minister, the Government's stock was falling steadily. Had there been a general election, say, in the late spring of last year, under Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, the Government would either have been beaten or would have got an insignificant majority. At the end of June, 1934, Mr. MacDonald went to Canada and Newfoundland on long leave of absence. From that moment the tide of by-elections, which had been flowing fast against the Government, began to run in its favor. Its position was further strengthened when Sir Samuel Hoare went to the Foreign Office and Sir John Simon left it. The whole country applauded the new Foreign Secretary's speech to the League in September.

* * *

Such doubt as there might be about the outcome of the election proceeded largely from the impression that Sir Samuel Hoare, if not Mr. Baldwin, was "going soft" in his support of collective security against war and in his determination that any settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict would be made by and through the League. Appearances lent some color to this doubt; and had confidence in Mr. Baldwin's sincerity been less robust than it was, the result might have been very different.

However the foreign situation may develop—and Mussolini's recent denunciation of "plutocratic and conservative interests" may mean that, if he is really cornered, he will suddenly turn Italian Fascism into a sort of state Bolshevism —the British National Government will find its hands full. It has announced wide measures of reconstruction and reform which, doubtless, it will do its best to carry out. But it will find public opinion less easy to sway than has been the case since 1931, if only because a much bigger, more active and less incompetent Opposition in the House of Commons may be trusted to keep things moving. Mr. Baldwin, for his part, may be driven once more to grapple with the very problem that discredited and ended by wrecking his Conservative Administration between 1927 and 1929. This is the problem of the coal miners and of the whole system of mineral rights in Great Britain.

During the past four years the National Government has done much, but the new National Government will need to do better. Under the British representative system public opinion has ways of making itself felt that no Government can ignore. Lukewarmness or readiness to halt in the pursuit of peace, rearmament for the sake of rearmament, and mere Toryism under a "National" disguise might compromise Mr. Baldwin's administration irreparably. It may well be his last chance to prove himself the truly national statesman which so many electors, outside his own party, believe him to be.